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A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. [illegible]

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A LARGE NEWSPAPER OF EIGHT PAGES, [illegible]

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV....NO. 1023. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

CONGRESS.

SENATORIAL RELAXATION.

Passage of the Army and General Post-Office Appropriation Bills.

The River and Harbor Bill and the President's Veto.

WHERE'S HIS REASONS?

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS....Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 27.

A communication from the Secretary of War was received relative to the improvement of the Black River Rapids.

A petition from Wm. H. Brown was presented concerning apparatus for relieving wrecked vessels.

Mr. BADGER moved that the Senate adjourn to Friday. [illegible]

[illegible]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 27.

A SUBTERRANEAN TELEGRAPH.

[illegible]

THE ARMY AND GENERAL POST-OFFICE BILLS.

[illegible]

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL, AND THE PRESIDENT'S REASONS.

[illegible]

Mr. CAMPBELL said the Constitution requires the President to give his reasons for veto. [illegible]

Mr. CAMPBELL replied, it was due to the Executive. He had no idea the Message would change his mind.

Mr. HAVEN repeated, his desire was to obtain the views of the President, which had been promised.

Mr. BAYLY (of Virginia) expressed his surprise at the views taken by Mr. HAVEN. [illegible]

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Me., said, as the late SILAS WRIGHT and Mr. BAYLY were opposed to internal improvements, it was natural they should have pursued the course best calculated to defeat the appropriations for that purpose. [illegible]

Whether ever voted for appropriations for the Improvements of Rivers and Harbors?

Mr. BAYLY—Unquestionably.

Mr. WASHBURNE—At what date and year?

Mr. BAYLY—I will refer the gentleman to the year, but not to the date, if he disputes the fact.

Mr. WASHBURNE—My impression was the gentleman had reference to a bill not of a general character.

Mr. BAYLY—He voted for a bill that was vetoed.

Mr. WASHBURNE said he assumed the censure of the President for the late veto. The River and Harbor bill was as constitutional as the bill for removing the obstructions at the mouth of Cape Fear River, which the President approved.

Mr. CRAIGE explained, saying—It was right the removal should take place, as Government had placed the obstruction there.

Mr. ORR said there has never been [illegible]. They have always been sustained by the country. The question to which Mr. HAVEN referred would produce a full grown Hercules to batter down all the feeble arguments made as to the constitutionality of the bill vetoed by the President. They would get the President's reasons in good time, of that gentleman might rest assured.

Mr. HAVEN, then it appears that by some extraordinary feat of midwifery, we will procure the message within a short time. (Laughter.) He further replied to Mr. ORR, saying that gentleman must have been behind the veil, so as to be able to make such a communication.

Mr. LETCHER thought all the debate "much ado about nothing." The President's Message will not turn a single vote. He hoped the Whigs would let the subject remain quiet.

Mr. GREENWOOD explained the circumstances under which the bill in relation to the Red River raft was passed.

Mr. NOBLE's bill was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

On motion of Mr. MAY it was

Resolved, That the President communicate to the House any information he may possess regarding a suit in Minnesota, by or in the name of the United States, against Minnesota and Northwestern Railroad.

Mr. WHITFIELD introduced bills for the erection of public buildings in Kansas, providing for the construction of roads and bridges, and the improvement of rivers in that Territory, and for a geological survey to exempt certain town sites from sale or preëmption, and for the establishment of post-roads. All were appropriately referred.

House adjourned to Saturday.

Supreme Court at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 27.

In the Supreme Court to-day, Hon. ELIHU B. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, and THOMAS A. JENCKS, of Rhode Island, were admitted as Attornies and Counsellors.

No. 22.—*Ferdinand Clark, appellant, vs. Benj. C. Clark et al.*—Argument continued by Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON for the appellees, and concluded by Mr. NELSON for the appellant.

No. 23.—*The city of Providence, plaintiff in error, vs. Daniel R. Clapp.*—Argument commenced by Mr. CLAPP for plaintiff in error.

Redemption of Government Stock—Selden, Withers & Co.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 27.

From Monday until 12 o'clock to-day, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth of Government stock was redeemed at the Treasury.

The Patent Office had seven thousand dollars deposited with SELDEN, WITHERS & CO., being money received in payment for patent rights.

British Men-of-War at Greytown.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 27.

The *Union* of this morning says that two English [illegible] Greytown, [illegible]

Frightful Ravages of the Cholera at Messina.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 27.

A private letter from Mr. BEHN, the United States Consul at Messina, gives a frightful picture of the ravages of the Cholera in that City, the population having been reduced by death and emigration to less than 50,000. No less than 20,000 persons died between the 22d of August and the 10th of September.

[The letter referred to above will be found on the Third Page of this morning's TIMES.]

Hon. C. M. Clay Lecturing in Boston—The Weather.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 27.

Hon. CASSIUS M. CLAY lectured here this evening before the Mercantile Library Association. An immense audience was in attendance to listen to him.

The weather is extremely mild, and it has been raining all day. The thermometer ranges at 45°.

Safety of the Steamship William Penn, Reported as Lost in the Black Sea.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 27.

Information has been received here that the steamship *William Penn*, previously reported as lost in the Black Sea, was safe at Constantinople on Nov. 16.

Death of Governor Dorr.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, Dec. 27.

THOMAS W. DORR died in this city this morning, at 6½ o'clock, in the 49th year of his age.

Arrival of the Southern Mail—Later from Texas.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Dec. 27.

By the arrival of the Southern mail as late as due, we have received New-Orleans papers containing dates from Galveston to the 17th inst. The prominent subjects discussed in the newspapers of the State relate to the present hard times and monetary affairs. The news otherwise is unimportant.

Fire in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Dec. 27.

At 2 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in a warehouse in Lloyd-street, occupied by Messrs. ASHLEY, JONES & CO., forwarders, and Messrs. BUEL & MOORE, provision dealers. Nothing was saved but the books of the two firms. The insurance amounts to ten thousand dollars, which will nearly cover the loss.

Destruction of a Barn by Fire.

UTICA, Wednesday, Dec. 27.

A barn in the rear of the City Garden, on Burchard's Lane, belonging to A. E. CULVER, Esq., forwarding merchant, was entirely destroyed by fire about 10 o'clock to-night. Several horses that were in the barn at the time, were safely got out.

State of the Ohio River.

PITTSBURGH, Wednesday, Dec. 27.

There is now seven feet of water in the channel of the Ohio River, and it is rising higher fast. Weather mild.

Rise in the Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Dec. 25.

It has been raining here since last evening, and the river has risen five inches.

Non-Arrival of the Atlantic.

SANDY HOOK, Wednesday, Dec. 27.

The steamship *Atlantic*, now in her twelfth day from Liverpool, has not yet made her appearance off this point.

The steamship *Empire City*, with later intelligence from Havana, is also momentarily expected, but has not yet been signalled.

☞ The steamships *Pacific*, Captain NYE, for Liverpool, *Northern Light*, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, for San Juan, and *Marion*, Capt. FOSTER, for Charleston, all left their wharfs yesterday and proceeded down the Bay.

CANADA.

Adjournment of Parliament—The new Seigniorial Bill—Farewell Address to Lord Elgin—The Swearing in of his Successor.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

MONTREAL, Friday, Dec. 22, 1854.

On Monday Parliament adjourned to the 20th February, having been in session about three and a half months, during which upwards of seventy bills passed through all their stages, and received the royal assent before the adjournment. Of these, the bills for the secularization of the Clergy Reserves, and the abolition of the Seigniorial Tenure, were the most important, and the final passage of measures setting those long agitated questions finally at rest, would be sufficient of itself to characterize the session of 1854 as one of the most notable in the history of Canada. The main features of the Clergy Reserve bill I have explained in a former communication, and as it passed the Upper House without any amendment, little further explanation is necessary in regard to it. The scheme consists in setting apart a sufficient fund to pay the stipends of existing incumbents during the remainder of their lives, after which, the whole proceeds, as they accrue, will be divided among the municipalities throughout the Province, to be appropriated to such purposes as they may severally think best. To the thorough-going voluntaries, who are opposed, on principle, to any endowments of churches, and to whose persevering agitation of the question, the fact of any legislation on it is due, the measure does not give complete satisfaction. They think that the Conservative members of the Government have succeeded in making a better bargain for the churches than they were entitled to under the Imperial Act, especially by the commutation clause of the Provincial bill, *which enables the Government to commute* with the churches for the stipends which may be claimed by the incumbents, and to hand over the present value to them *en bloc*. Had the Imperial Act been carried out in letter and in spirit, we would have seen in time the complete extinction of the fund for the support of a State-paid clergy, when the last incumbent died out, but as it is the Churches of England and Scotland especially being to receive a large amount of money in hand, it is feared that when it is their friends in the Government who have to settle what that amount shall be, it will be such as will perpetuate the evils of State establishments of religion, removing their endowments at the same time from under the control of the Legislature. Much will depend on the good faith with which the Government carry out the wishes of the people. If they commute at a reasonable rate, so that the amount will only be sufficient to buy life-annuities for the existing incumbents, the question may be looked upon as finally settled. If, on the other hand, they make *undue concessions to ecclesiastical influence, so as* to furnish sufficient funds to establish permanent endowments, *the agitation will infallibly* be reopened, and with increased bitterness.

The history of the Seignorial Bill is a curiosity in legislation. After being debated for two months in the Lower House, it passed its third reading, and went up to the Legislative Council, who, after a short discussion, referred it to a Select Committee to undergo improvement. The Select Committee improved it [illegible], cutting it up, patching it together, and so amending it as completely to destroy its identity. When it came back to the Legislative Assembly, it reminded one of the pair of silk stockings which had undergone so many darnings that not a thread of the original silk remained, and it became a nice point of casuistry to decide whether the identity of the original stockings still remained in the darned article. To give a specimen of the whole, one of the amendments was of this sweeping character—leave out all from the word "antecedent" on the 31st line of page 1, to the word "annum" in the 15th line of page 25, both words included, and insert in lieu thereof clauses A, B, C, and so on, down to Z, and A A, B B, &c. down to double G. Twenty-four pages swept away by one stroke of the pen! The very title of the bill was altered, one half of the preamble struck away, and the principles and details so changed, that the amended bill contained an entirely new scheme for the settlement of the question. In some respects it was an improvement on the original bill, which was a measure of wholesale public spoliation, proposing to enrich the censitaires, *i. e.* the small proprietors or vassals, as they would be termed in the old feudal language of Europe, at the expense of the whole mass of the tax-paying population. The amended bill, on the other hand, diffused the benefits of the public indemnity of two millions of dollars, more equitably among both the seignors and censitaires, and the chief objection to it was that it differed so materially from the previous bill, in favoring the former class at the expense of the latter. Had the Lower House made one tithe of the alterations on the bill that were made by the Legislative Council, the result, under our system of responsible Government, must inevitably have been a resignation of the Ministry. Much curiosity was therefore felt as to the course that would be taken by Ministers in regard to the sweeping amendments made by the Upper House. Greatly to the chagrin of many of their supporters, representing the Censitaire interest, they gulped the whole of them, and on Thursday last Attorney-General DRUMMOND laid the amendments before the House of Assembly, and asked their concurrence in them with as much self-complacency as when a few weeks before he was pushing through his former bill, which embodied diametrically opposite principles. It must have cost Mr. DRUMMOND a struggle to give up the principles he has been advocating for years, and to adopt in a moment as a Government measure a bill, almost every clause of which was in direct contrariety to all the elaborate arguments with which, time after time, he has favored the House. It is said that the willingness of the Government to accept the Legislative Council amendments was due to the personal influence of Lord ELGIN, mainly exerted through Mr. HINCKS, who, just as the matter was at its crisis, published a short pamphlet, exposing the absurdities of the previous scheme, which he had himself advocated, and voted for, and supported with Government influence, when he was at the head of affairs, and arguing that the proposed modifications must be submitted to, if the question was ever to be settled. Be that as it may, the Government accepted the amendments, and laid them before the House on Thursday, asking that they should concur in them immediately, on that very day. The Speaker then announced that the amendments were a breach of the privileges of the Lower House, interfering as they did with their appropriation of the public money. After long discussion that objection was waived, and Mr. DRUMMOND moved that the House proceed to a consideration of the amendments. This was carried by a vote of 29 to 23, but of the French Canadian votes there was a majority of 8 against it. A violent scene followed, and the Government was upbraided with forsaking the policy that has been pursued since the union, by forcing a Lower Canada measure, of the very highest importance to the country, against the will of a Lower Canada majority. The Government admitted that it was an unfortunate circumstance that they should have a casual Lower Canada majority against them, but they declared that the question *must* be settled somehow or other, and they were inexorable in pushing the amended bill through. Motion after motion for an adjournment was then made, until at length the Government gave way, and the House rose at 3 o'clock in the morning. On Friday, a few of those who had voted against the Government the previous night were won over, by what means the parties concerned alone can say, and the amendments were finally carried by a Lower as well as an Upper Canada majority. A few unimportant modifications were sent back to the Upper House, received their approval on Saturday, and on Monday the measure received the Royal assent. The poor censitaires, whom the original bill treated with far more favor than was due to them, have unquestionably been sold by their representatives in the adoption of the Legislative Council's bill, and the Lower Canada members will have their hands full during the holidays in endeavoring to pacify the burst of indignation on the part of their constituents, which this act of the Legislature is certain to excite.

On Saturday the House of Assembly was engaged the whole day in discussing the propriety of presenting a congratulatory address to Lord ELGIN, previous to his retirement from the Government of Canada. The debate was an interesting one, and during its course the whole of the acts of His Lordship's Administration were freely canvassed. The leading opponents of the Address were Messrs. GALT, HOLTON and DORION, all three of whom were intimately connected with the Annexation movement of 1849. Sir ALLAN MACNAB, who moved the Address, had the fool-hardiness to tax these gentlemen with disloyalty, and said it was not surprising *that people who desired to throw off allegiance* to our Sovereign, should be unwilling to pay a *decent mark of respect to her Representative.* This called up Mr. W. LYON MCKENZIE, who made one of the most telling personal speeches delivered during the Session. He quoted from a speech of Sir ALLAN's in 1849, in which he said that the Union had not accomplished the good expected, that instead of British influence being predominant, the British Canadians had been brought under the dominion of French masters, "and better"—said Sir ALLAN then—"if we are to be ruled at all, *better be ruled by a neighboring and kindred people*, than be ruled by foreigners with whom we have no alliance in blood, in language, or in religion." Such, said MCKENZIE, was the language used by this pink and paragon of loyalty, and now he turned round upon those who had been his dupes, and attempted to carry out in good faith that annexation which Sir ALLAN had declared was the only cure for our evils, and charged them with disloyalty! In a previous part of the debate Sir ALLAN had declared that, much as he had disapproved at the time of Lord ELGIN's policy in some particulars, he knew his duty better to his Sovereign than to use one disparaging word to her representative, and he emphatically denied that he had taken over any petition to England demanding his recall. [illegible] MCKENZIE held him fast. He read extracts from several of the petitions carried over to England by Sir ALLAN in 1849, in which Lord ELGIN's recall was demanded as the only thing that could save Canada from disaster and impending anarchy. He read also an article of about the same date from the London *Times*, in which Sir ALLAN and his friends were described as drinking destruction, body and soul, to Lord ELGIN and all his advisers, and as standing on a balcony to witness his Excellency burnt in effigy. The exposure of poor Sir ALLAN's inconsistency was most roasting, and the gallant knight had not a word to say in reply. Mr. BROWN, the most prominent leader of the opposition, did not on this occasion act with his party, but made a very able speech in favor of the address. He admitted that there were many parts of Lord ELGIN's administration of which he disapproved, but he contended that he was our first really constitutional Governor, and that as such his name would be revered in all coming ages by the people of Canada. His review of our recent political history was very warmly applauded, but only one or two from the opposition ranks joined him in voting for the address moved by the Government, which was carried by a considerable majority. The address was presented on Monday, and Lord ELGIN made a neat reply, expressive of the unabated interest he would feel in the progress of Canada to the last day of his life. On the following day his successor, Sir EDMUND HEAD, was duly sworn in as Governor General. Those who know his character somewhat, predict that affairs will go on smoothly under his Administration, and that he is not likely to excite violent feelings against himself, by joining himself openly to either one or the other of the political parties, under which our public men are respectively ranged. Lord ELGIN, it was understood, was to sail from New-York to-morrow by the *Pacific*. E.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Weather.

A dense fog again set in at midnight Tuesday, and continued till noon yesterday, accompanied with a light rain. The ferry boats, to and from the City, made their regular trips, but, in some instances, with a boat or two less than usual, and without accident.

The steamships *Atlantic* from Liverpool, now in her 13th day, and the *Empire City* from New-Orleans and Havana, in the 8th day—have not been heard from.

At 7 P. M. the fog still hangs on with wind N.E.

New-York Presbytery.

A meeting of the Presbytery of New-York was held last Monday at the Mission Rooms, corner of Centre and Reade-street. Rev. J. S. ROCKWELL, of Brooklyn, was called to the chair. The object of the meeting was to consider the question of Church extension in the city. A discussion of some length transpired, but any definite action was postponed till the semi-annual meeting in April next.

Rev. CHARLES J. JONES, formerly Chaplain of the Western Seamen's Friend Society, St. Louis, was admitted a member of the Presbytery. He has been appointed over the Seamen's Chapel, in Cherry-street, recently under the charge of Rev. HENRY CHASE, deceased. No further business of importance was transacted.

The Crystal Palace.

JOHN H. WHITE, Esq., has been appointed by the Court Receiver in the case of the Crystal Palace. The debts of this institution amount to $330,000, and the assets amount to over $300,000. The building cost $750,000. There are other statements in reference to the affairs of the Palace afloat, but those we give are from unquestionable authority.

Park Place.

The Board of Aldermen last evening adopted a resolution, on motion of Alderman MOTT, to proceed with the extension of Park-place forthwith. This work involves the partial destruction of the grounds of Columbia College.

Drowning.

Yesterday morning a young man named WM. MCCANN lost his life by falling through a hole in the middle of the wharf at the foot of Leight-street, North River. The Coroner's Jury pronounced the owner or owners of the dock guilty of culpable carelessness and negligence.

The Extension of Albany-street.

The session of the Board of Councilmen last evening was stormy in the extreme, as will be seen by a reference to the proceedings as published in another column. The trouble arose on the motion made to bring up the question of the extension of Albany-street for a final passage. The result of the action was the defeat of Trinity, which leaves the question to now go before the Supreme Court.

Increase of Station-House Lodgers.

The number of lodgers at the different Police Stations nightly is rapidly increasing. On Tuesday night, the Fourth Ward Station-House accommodated 36 persons, and the captains had to refuse about 12 more for want of room. Of the whole number but seven were Americans, and these were strangers in the City; 24 were Irish, 2 were English, 2 were Scotch, and 2 were Germans.—*Com. Adv.*

☞ The term of office for which Police Officer KEEFE was appointed under Mayor KINGSLAND having expired, the Commissioners of Police have reappointed him for life. This officer has attained a high reputation for his skill in the capture of bank robbers and other noted criminals.

☞ It is with much regret that we notice the death of RICHARD THOMAS MULLIGAN, a leading and influential Democrat of the First Ward, who died on Sunday, the 17th inst., aged 54. At the time of his disease he was a member of the State Central Committee, on which he had served for many years, having been reelected from term to term.—*Evening Post.*

THE PENITENTIARY.

Continuation of the Investigation.

The following additional testimony has been produced before the *Committee of the Board of Aldermen*, in reference to the affairs of the Penitentiary:

Richard S. Williams, sworn: Mr. Keen received while I was one of the Governors, $1,200 per annum and a house to live in; there was no resolution of the Board that I recollect allowing Mr. Keen to have the vegetables; persons having families on the Island were allowed by common consent to have the vegetables in all the departments; Mr. Keen complained that the Board paid him [illegible] was too low; I never had any conversation with Mr. Keen relative to flogging the prisoners. Mr. Keen knew if he did flog any it was not with my consent; I had conversations while in the Senate of this State with Mr. Keen as to the discipline in the prison; I may have told Mr. Keen that we could get along without flogging the prisoners; I used to go over to the Island nearly every Sunday and attend church, and on these occasions Mr. Keen entertained ministers and others at his private table; there were always two or three of them there; I said to him that it must be a considerable expense to him, and that I could see no reason why he should entertain them at his own expense; he never received any pay for this expense; he made no charge; I have known other people to go up there frequently and visit the Island and dine with Mr. Keen; many of the charges brought before the Governors against Mr. Keen amounted to nothing; during the time I was one of the Governors, nearly five years, I had more to do with Mr. Keen than any of the Governors, [illegible]

Thomas L. Barnell, sworn: [illegible]

Q.—Was it not the habit to [illegible] A.—I don't know; [illegible] I don't think I ever reported this to anybody.

EVIDENCE FOR DEFENCE.

Evidence for complaint having closed, the testimony for defence was produced.

John S. Austin sworn: I was sentenced to Blackwell's Island for three months in 1853, by the Court of General Sessions, for an alleged riot at Tammany Hall. The first night I went there, I occupied a cell in the 5th tier, and a couple of days afterwards I was removed to the eighth tier, and during the time I was under sentence I never slept out of those cells. Mr. Keen never granted me any favors. Some of the keepers did, without his knowledge.

Other witnesses were produced, who testified that Mr. Britton (the complainant) had the reputation, while on the Island, of being a surly man.

From Washington.

Correspondence of the Evening Bulletin.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25, 1854.

The Department of State has in course of preparation an interesting report, showing the number of seamen registered in the ports of entry of the United States during the past fiscal year. Believing this report would be of particular interest to the public, just at this time, taken in connection with the Know-Nothing movement, I am permitted to present you, in advance, with the following:

RECAPITULATION.

State where Registered.	Natives.	Naturalized.	Total.
Maine	937	19	956
New-Hampshire	46	1	47
Massachusetts	4,057	131	4,198
Connecticut	50	—	50
Rhode Island	220	3	223
New-York	534	29	563
Pennsylvania	659	29	751
Maryland	296	16	312
Virginia	595	11	606
North Carolina	10	—	10
Georgia	96	3	99
Florida	5	1	6
Louisiana	702	53	841
Total	8,017	302	8,619

By this table it is perceived that out of eight thousand six hundred seamen entering the service last year, only three hundred of them were of foreign birth. I commend these statistics to the "Order" as worthy of note.

Battle of La Cieneguilla.

From the Santa Fé Gazette, Oct. 28.

SECRETARY OF THE TERRITORY'S OFFICE, SANTA FE, New-Mexico, Oct. 24, 1854.

Lieut. Jno. W. Davidson, U. S. Dragoons:

SIR: Your letter of this date in reference to the interview between His Excellency Governor MERRIWETHER and the Jicarilla chief CHACON, at which I was present, has just been received, and it affords me much pleasure to be able to answer your queries. During the interview, I reduced to writing, at the request of the Governor, the conversation that took place between him and CHACON, and as they addressed each other through the medium of an interpreter, I had ample time to write down all that was said, by either party, with accuracy. In referring to the original notes of the interview, in speaking of the action at Cieneguilla, CHACON made the following remarks:

"The Americans killed a chief, PACHECO, and a ball cut out of the entrails of a woman, who survived. A nephew of LOBO was also killed. About fifty Indians were killed at Cieneguilla."

The above is all that was said in reference to the loss of the Indians, and, as I understood and so recorded it, referred particularly to the battle at La Cieneguilla.

Hoping the information communicated will be entirely satisfactory, I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant, W. W. H. DAVIS, Secretary Territory of New-Mexico.

UNHAPPY MARRIAGES.—An English paper discoursing relative to the various qualities of connubial bliss, states that in the city of London the official record for the last year stands thus: Runaway wives, 1,132; runaway husbands, 2,348; married persons legally divorced, 4,175; living in open warfare, 17,345; living in private misunderstanding, 13,279; mutually indifferent, 55,340; regarded as happy, 3,175; nearly happy, 127; perfectly happy, 13.

UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER.—We have received from the Trustees the Fifth Annual Catalogue of this Institution. The publication shows a complete Faculty, in all the departments. Its lists comprise a total of 118 students, of which two are resident Graduates, fifteen Seniors, twenty-five Juniors, thirty-two Sophomores, and forty-four Freshmen. They are from all parts of this State, and many of the other States and the Canadas are represented.

The $45,000 Robbery from the United States Express Company—Arrest of the Supposed Perpetrators.

From the Cincinnati Columbian, Dec. 26.

Perhaps the most daring robbery ever committed in this city, was that of the United States Express Company's agent, at the Hamilton and Dayton Depôt, a few months ago. It will be remembered that he had just taken the box containing his valuables from the car, and placing it in the express wagon, turned for a moment to adjust a package, and on looking around, bag and contents, amounting to forty-five thousand dollars, were gone. His attention had been diverted from it but for an instant, when it disappeared in the most mysterious manner. The Company offered large rewards for the detection of the thief or thieves and the recovery of the money, but until now without success. The police and the Company's agents, however, have been constantly on the alert, and at 1 o'clock on yesterday morning, Mayor SNELBAKER, Captain HOPE, and Officers CARTY, PARKER, ROSS, HAZEN and HOPKINS, arrested three young men, named WM. WILLIAMS, SIDNEY MILLER and EDWARD STILLMAN, on the charge of having committed the robbery. Another man named HAZEL ESTEP, arrested for the same offence, has also been brought to this city, by the Marshal of Davenport, Iowa.

WILLIAMS is an omnibus driver, late a driver in the employ of the Little Miami Omnibus Line, and at the time of his arrest was sleeping in one of the Company's stables. MILLER has also been an omnibus driver, but has recently been engaged in breaking horses, and was arrested at a house on the corner of Court and Walnut. STILLMAN is a driver of an express wagon in the employ of the very Company he is accused of having robbed, and was in charge of the wagon from which the money was taken. We know nothing of ESTEP, but the fact of his arrest. It is not thought prudent by the officers to make further disclosures in advance of the judicial examination, as they suppose some important developments may yet be made.

HORRIBLE MURDER IN ILLINOIS—A WOMAN KILLED BY HER FATHER.—From the Waterloo and Belville papers we have the particulars of one of the most atrocious and cold-blooded murders, committed at the former place, which has ever come under our notice. It appears that a man named BEST, living about four miles from Waterloo, several weeks ago very unmercifully beat and injured his wife, on account of which cruel treatment she left his house and sought protection with her daughter, Mrs. LEPP, who resided at Waterloo. BEST therefore threatened that if she did not return to him, he would kill her, and likewise swore vengeance against LEPP's family for harboring her. On account of these menaces, he was arrested and bound over to keep the peace, and for some time seemed very quiet. On last Saturday week, however, about 10 o'clock at night, the neighbors were awakened from their sleep by loud cries from LEPP's house, and hastening to the spot, found Mrs. LEPP drenched in blood upon the floor, and in the agonies of death. The only words she uttered were, "My father, my father." There were found three deadly wounds upon her person, inflicted with a knife. This testimony, corroborated by the fact that Mrs. BEST, through the door of her room, saw her husband in the house just before the deed was perpetrated, leaves no possible doubt but that Mrs. LEPP was murdered by her father. He was accordingly arrested and lodged in jail, as also a man named ROLAND, suspected as an accomplice to the act. The affair has created great excitement throughout Monroe County, and strong fears are entertained that the prisoner will be rescued from the hands of the Sheriff, and summarily executed by Lynch law.

THRIFT IN IOWA.—The Governor of Iowa, in his Message just sent in to the Legislature, states that the Funded Debt of the State amounts to $79,[illegible] 75. The sum of $16,449 06 became due last May, and the balance will fall due in 1856, 1858, and 1859. From the 1st day of November, 1852, to the 31st day of October, 1854, there has been received into the Treasury $125,465 87, and during the same period there has been paid out on Auditor's warrants $116,542 90, leaving a balance in the Treasury on the 31st day of October last of $12,[illegible] 22, including the sum of $3,662 85, which was in the Treasury on the 1st day of November, 1852. The Governor also recommends that a Commissioner of Emigration be appointed, to reside in New-York, whose duty it shall be to enlighten emigrants as to the West, and the best means of reaching it. He also recommends a stringent license law, instead of a prohibitory one, and the abolition of all laws upon usury.

FEARFUL ACCIDENT—NARROW ESCAPE.—One of the Hudson River passenger sleighs broke the ice yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock, while crossing the river from East Albany to this city. The accident occurred just this side the channel of the river, between the two piers which form the ferry slip. The sleigh contained between 15 and 20 passengers, all of whom were nearly submerged, but it is believed none were drowned. The place where the accident occurred was yesterday encircled by a rope attached to posts at convenient distances; and a line was thrown across the entrance to the cut to prevent further venturing in that quarter on the ice. The crossing is still kept up at the foot of State-street, and at the North and South Ferries on the ice.—*Albany Argus, Dec. 27.*

AWFUL DEATH.—A few mornings since a milkman who was coming into the city, saw a man hanging by one of his heels from the fence of the Catholic Cemetery, on the north side. On approaching him he was found to be dead. His face had turned perfectly black. On subsequent examination it was discovered that he had apparently been in the cemetery, had wandered around it, and was attempting to climb the fence, when he slipped, and caught one foot by the heel between two of the pickets of the fence. His struggle to release himself must have been desperate. He had torn off his coat and vest, apparently by pulling them over his head. The muscular contractions all over his body were very great. When discovered, he had the appearance of having been dead several hours. He is supposed to be a German.—*Chicago Tribune.*

BISHOP POTTER'S ADDRESS.—Right Rev. HORATIO POTTER, Provisional Bishop, has issued an address to the clergy and laity of his diocese, recommending a general contribution in order to enable the Standing Committee to pay the salaries of the missionary clergy when they fall due—on the 1st of January. The sum of $1,300 is needed for the purpose. The Bishop, by the way, has done something else. He has voluntarily relinquished $1,000 of the $4,000 voted by the Diocesan Convention as his annual salary. The Bishop says he has done this from a conviction of what is right. He thinks he can get on in New-York City with $3,000 per annum, and rent free.—*Albany Register, Dec. 26.*

A BREACH OF PROMISE CASE AND ITS RESULT.—About a year since, it will be remembered, the circumstances relative to a suit brought against WM. K. HALL, at that time Superintendent of the Harlem Railroad, for a breach of promise of marriage, by a young lady from Washington, were published; and it was subsequently stated that she had obtained a verdict of $13,000 damages against him. Since that time he has applied for the benefit of the insolvent act, submitted to imprisonment in the Hudson County Jail, and recently obtained a discharge from his debts—by means of which he escapes the penalty and leaves the young lady to take care of herself.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO THE DAUGHTER OF THE POET DANA.—On Monday, at noon, as Miss CHARLOTTE DANA—daughter of RICHARD H. DANA, Esq., the poet—was crossing the common in the direction of West-street, from Beacon-street, she was run down by a sled, and while prostrate a second sled came upon her. The runner struck her on the chin, and it is believed that the unfortunate lady has sustained fatal injury. She was conveyed to her father's house, and was insensible for four hours. Yesterday morning she seemed to revive a little, but towards evening she grew worse, and it was feared she could not survive the night.—*Boston Advertiser, Dec. 27.*

The Courts in New-Jersey.

The Hudson County Circuit Court was engaged in the Civil Calendar yesterday, but there were no cases of importance to the public.

☞ WILLIAM CAREY, a boat keeper at the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, a few mornings since was found dead in the cabin of a canal boat, having been suffocated by coal gas. Deceased was to have been married on the day of his death.

☞ The Washington *Globe* says that Major GEORGE BELL, chief of the staff of the British army, who, on the 5th of November, was killed in the engagement before Sebastopol, was one of the officers severely wounded at the battle of Bladensburg in 1814. He remained several weeks in Washington and Georgetown, during which he received many kind attentions from the citizens. He was a Scotchman by birth.

THE BRITISH COMMANDERS.

The Earl of Cardigan.

The name of the Earl of Cardigan, who commands the light brigade of cavalry in the East, has been brought with more frequent and unhappy prominence before the public than that of perhaps any other officer in the service. Though heir to estates of forty thousand a year, which bear on their broad surface not one of those blemishes which, in the shape of the mortgages and judgments, disfigure most of the great landed properties in England, and shear the high sounding incomes of the greater number of her nobility of half their fair proportions, Lord Cardigan early conceived an intense passion for the service, which he has since retained under circumstances calculated in general to strip the young soldier's romance of all its gay and gallant plumage. Those who are acquainted with military life in England know that the voice of the death bell does not fall more heavily and sadly on the ear of a pleasant Summer night, than does the "order for India" on a gay, reckless, thoughtless regiment of British light dragoons. Those who have seen such a regiment embark in all the pride of its youth and strength and beauty, and witnessed its return, or rather the return of its remains, some twenty-two years after, (the prescribed period of service in India,) may understand the feeling of consternation and alarm which such an order creates. Twenty-two years is a long period in most men's lives. A very long period in a life under the burning sun of India. Not more than two or three officers who start with a regiment for India ever return, and those who do, present more the appearance of a galvanized cinder than a man. The arrival of the order is, therefore, as may be imagined, the signal for every officer, possessed of the means of living by any other resource, at once bidding farewell to the pomp and circumstance of glorious war. Lord Cardigan, however, notwithstanding his fortune and rank, not alone served in India, but underwent the almost as wearying infliction of country-quarters in Ireland, where, notwithstanding the rosy pictures of Mr. Harry Lorrequer and Tom Burke following a miserable snipe over some twenty miles of bog, or exchanging glances with what is termed in these parts a "licentiate" apothecary's daughter, are the sole luxuries of life. It was in the sweet little village of Gort, in the County of Galway, whose attractions are flatteringly pictured in the above description, that Lord Cardigan performed the first feat of gallantry which brought his name before the public. He had then been about four years in the army, his first commission being in the 8th Hussars, to which he was gazetted as Lord Brudenell—the courtesy title of the family—and in which his wealth enabled him to rise very speedily to the rank of Major. It was with this rank he found himself in command of a squadron of his regiment at Gort, where also was stationed a detachment of the 67th Infantry, under the command of a Major Johnson. The Major was blessed with a wife, considerably Lord Cardigan's senior in years, a bold, masculine, vigorous woman, of the "strong-minded" school, and without any of those softer and gentler attributes which usually captivate the fancy and inspire the sentiment of man. Seen from the omnibus box at the Opera, his lordship's lorgnette would not have lingered one second on Mrs. Johnson. But in the absence of any other woman, idleness and solitude—the fruitful parents of mischief and of love—combined to surround Mrs. Johnson with a fictitious attraction. Lord Cardigan loved, or fancied he loved; an elopement was the consequence, which, owing to his lordship's rank, and the many romantic incidents with which the imaginations of rural Celtic editors surrounded it, created a furore, which, as usual, lasted for a few days. At the first resting spot in their flight of love, Lord Cardigan, to whose nostrils notoriety at any price is the very breath, anxious to feed and maintain the interest of the public, wrote to the bereaved Major, "that as he had done him the greatest injury one man could do another, he was prepared to give him the reparation usually accorded of a hostile meeting." The Major replied with a laconic philosophy, which had the effect at once of extinguishing all romance, and which has been since much recommended to husbands similarly bereaved: "That as he had done him the greatest benefit one man could do another in ridding him of so infamous a pest, he had only to wish his lordship joy of the beautiful burden he had carried off." A divorce ensued, and Mrs. Johnson became and now is Countess of Cardigan. The Major has, however, had an ample revenge, for without wishing to draw that veil which is ever deemed sacred from the gentle sufferings of wedded life, it is no breach of delicacy to mention what is publicly known in England—that almost immediately after their marriage, and somewhat earlier than usual, a warfare commenced which has since terminated in a separation. This interesting *coup d'état* necessitated his exchange into another regiment, and his Lordship purchased his Lieutenant Colonelcy in the Fifteenth Hussars, then serving in India, whither he proceeded with his bride. He had not been a year in India, however, before fresh troubles gathered around him. Lady Augusta Wathen, the wife of the Major of the 15th, and a lady of high connection, could not be induced to forgive her erring sister's shame, and obstinately refused to visit Lady Cardigan. The consequence was that her husband was subjected to a series of persecutions on the part of Lord Cardigan, which resulted in a court martial, disclosing, on his Lordship's side, a course of petty tyranny and mean espionage which would have doomed an officer of inferior rank to immediate dismissal. His fortune and title, however, which seldom or ever plead in vain at the British Horse Guards, procured his escape with a gentle admonition, and he obtained an exchange into the 11th *Light* Dragoons, with which regiment he returned to England.

That luckiest of the lucky progeny of Coburg, Prince Albert, being just about this time on his way to be transformed by that good fairy, John Bull, from composing, in a two pair back in the "Marktplatz of Coburg," [illegible] sentimental symphonies, "[illegible]'s love for Fridolin," or a fantastical variation upon the transcendental theme of "[illegible]'s *Fritz frust frische Fische*," into a [illegible] young kings and "the best of the Royal Family" at a salary of fifty thousand a year and the run of the kitchen, was escorted by a body of the 11th Hussars from Canterbury to London, and immediately conferred on the regiment the distinguished title of "Prince Albert's Own," and on himself its Colonelcy, with a salary of seven thousand a year, and a trifling per centage on the clothing bill. Proud of the new insignia of his corps, and fired with an ambition to make his regiment the *par excellence* crack Hussars and nursery of young nobles, Lord Cardigan formed the generous resolution "to weed out," to use his own expression, as proved on Court-martial, "those d—d Indian officers," viz: the men who had so often gallantly upheld her colors. With this noble purpose, he commenced a series of annoyances somewhat similar to those exposed in the Wathen case. Stung by petty tyrannies, which the rules of the service rendered them unable to resent, one after another gallant soldier had to sell or retire, until at length the feeling of the regiment broke into absolute mutiny in the celebrated "black bottle affair." The black bottle story, as may be remembered, runs that the officers of the 11th being gathered one evening with a merry circle of guests around the mess-room fire, sipping their "Liebfrauenmilch" from its dear native black bottle—as every connoisseur knows it ought to be sipped—Lord Cardigan suddenly appeared, stern as the ghost of Banquo, forbade the further flow, and savagely lectured his officers as unacquainted with the usages of gentlemen. Capt. John Reynolds, the officer who had introduced the native offender, immediately appealed to the Horse Guards against so unwarrantable an insult; but though, by the rules of the British service, all officers are on an equal footing at mess, and the control and direction is vested in a Committee, the Horse Guards would give no redress. The public, however, whose impulses are ever just and generous, and who, as a mass—for the honor of humanity be it said—always side for the oppressed and against the oppressor, took up gallantly with the "black bottle." Decanters at once descended to a discount. "Mr. Punch" took his bitters for weeks out of a black bottle. Wherever Lord Cardigan appeared in public, it was intruded under his nose. In fact, native bottleism, like Native Americanism now-a-days, swept everything before it.

This feeling was maintained by letters from various officers who had been driven from the regiment, detailing acts of petty tyranny and persecution. One of these letters, couched in terms of remarkable severity, occasioned a hostile meeting. Capt. Tuckett, the writer, has been, we believe, twice on the stage in this country. The duel took place in Wormwood scrubs, the favorite covert for this kind of game, and Lord Cardigan was attended by Capt. Douglass, now Col. Douglass, commanding the regiment in the East—the only officer, with the exception of the Major, Inigo Jones, with whom he was on speaking terms off parade.

Strange to say that this encounter,—duels in England being now a days, unlike those of this country, looked on as mere "*affaires de fume*," and the discharge of pistols never being attended with any more deadly result than the startling of some neighboring thrush or sparrow,—*did* result in something. Captain Tuckett had the honor of being wounded by a belted Earl, and there are many English snobs, we venture to assert, who would esteem it no small honor. *Per parenthese*, we may mention a little incident which has served, if such were necessary, to cover with ridicule this absurd and barbarous custom. Two members of the House of Commons, and distinguished ones too, Capt. Rossman and honorable G. Smythe, having mutually expressed some rather unflattering estimate of each other's character, in very polished language, conceived, "*selon la regle*," it was necessary that they should stand opposite to each other on a raw, cold December morning, and fire somewhere in each other's direction. After both their honors had been satisfied by this pleasant and harmless process, they returned to the station in the same coach, and on alighting they both in the hurry pulled out *a return ticket*. On seeing this incontrovertible evidence, either of their mutual consciousness of their invulnerability or innocence of intention, the late deadly antagonists first blushed, then laughed outright, shook hands, and have since told the story frankly against themselves. However, "*Revenons a nos moutons!*" Captain Tuckett was not singular in his desire to cross swords with the tyrant Earl. Among a cross of bristling combatants, which sprung up at once, an officer of his own regiment, Captain Richard Reynolds, of the same name but no relative of the defender of black bottles, availed himself of the opportunity of some harsh expression used on parade, to send Lord Cardigan a challenge—a grievous offence in the eyes of the military law. Lord Cardigan peremptorily declined the cartel, and but too happy to find one of the enemy in his toils, applied for a court-martial. "Monsieur le Publique," as Talleyrand playfully calls the great people, took up with enthusiasm the cause of the regiment in the person of Captain Reynolds. These masses gathered round the gates of Canterbury barracks, and the proceedings of the Court were eagerly devoured in every quarter of the island. But while this storm of public anger raged without, the Horse Guards, the Military Government of England, deaf alike to popular feeling, reason, or justice, had snugly and quietly by their fireside doomed the too hasty Captain. The mode of action of the English Government, in such cases, is, though silent, steady, though secret, secure, and, of course, as in all English matters, perfectly *legal*. In fact, it is this virtue of *legality* which sheds such a charm over the whole process. We love that most in which we most excel; and the English Government can pack a jury to perfection.

Other and perhaps nobler men than Capt. Reynolds have been disposed of by this *douce violence* of a packed jury. The military law entitled Captain Reynolds to claim that the officers on his court martial should be *at least* half of *the same*, or *inferior* rank to himself. *Every* officer on his court, save one, was of higher rank than himself. The verdict was of course dismissal, which, however, the Queen, in deference to popular feeling, commuted to a permission to sell. After the first burst of excitement and anger had passed away, the public soon forgot the doings of "Prince Albert's Own," and threw the "black bottle" aside among other old and neglected things, to be forgotten. With them each new wave obliterates the impression of the last. While, on the other hand, tyrant power worked silently its will. Lord Cardigan did effect one object—of weeding out one by one "those d—d Indian officers"; but not the other—of supplying their place with the young nobility of England. The regiment is shunned to this hour, and has been ever since, and is now a receptacle for those who cannot obtain a commission in any other.

It is but due, however, to Lord Cardigan to say that the soldiers did not share by any means the feelings of the officers, and that he brought his regiment to a state of high discipline and efficiency which rendered it the beau ideal of a perfect light cavalry corps. Upon special occasions of reviews in honor of distinguished visitors, the regiment has been frequently brought at considerable expense from a distance for exhibition, and the perfection of its appearance and rapidity of its evolutions have always elicited expressions of the highest admiration. When last we saw the 11th in review, it was at Windsor, before the Czar. Little did we then dream, as the 11th and 17th, both in the fatal charge at Balaklava, dashed like a flash across the plain, the chains on their lances waving as a field of flowers, up to the very presence of the Emperor, whose plume towered far above every bonnet in the field, that that mimic charge was but a rehearsal of one so deadly against the troops of that very monarch to whom all England's chivalry was doing honor on that day. The chief object of attraction to the Emperor, however, it may be interesting to mention, was the 93d, the only regiment of the line in the field. Pleased by the show and glitter of the Guards, he devoted considerable attention and time to examining the movements and equipment of the regiment, remarking that he "loved best to see the men who fought the battles."

Lord Cardigan expends annually a considerable portion of his private fortune on his regiment. He neither gambles nor bets. He sacrifices alone to Mars and Venus. The object to which he devotes this expenditure is most judicious. Of course much, if not all of the perfection of a cavalry regiment depends on the perfection of the horses. The regulation price allowed by the English Government is twenty-five pounds for each horse, which must be fit for duty at once. Instead of purchasing them at the age of five and six, as other officers are obliged to do, Lord Cardigan expends the regulation money in purchasing them when one or two year old colts, when of course he can obtain for the price animals of far superior breed, and then trains and rears them at his own expense at his beautiful seat of Dean Park in Northamptonshire, drafting them to the regiment when they are of sufficient strength and age. Lord Cardigan spares no expense to improve the material condition and supply the physical comforts of his men. But all mental refinement he holds in thorough contempt, as unbecoming the profession of a soldier. If illness visits them or their family, he is kind and attentive, and has done acts in their regard of a generosity so rich and unostentatious as to redeem even half his sins. Indeed his love of his profession and zeal and devotion to its duties have somewhat in them of romance. Often when the shrill call to stable has broken on the ear, of a dull, dark Winter morning, and startled us from a pleasant night passed at mess over whist or *vignt-un* and closed with a brilliant supper, have we seen on our way homeward through the barrack yard, Lord Cardigan wrapped in his scarlet hussar cloak, standing beneath some gateway to see that every soldier answered to the call.

But what avails now all this care and time and expense and labor, bestowed to bring man and steed to perfection. Man and steed sleep side by side beneath the shadow of the hills of Balaklava. The old 11th is no more!

The fire of disaffection which had been subdued with so strong a hand by the Reynolds Court Martial, never broke out openly after, but the embers never ceased to smoulder. In one instance, indeed, about two years since, for some imaginary offence, the Honorable Captain Noel was marched out of quarters with the regiment, with a badge of disgrace, and without his sword. But Captain Noel being like Lord Cardigan of the lucky patrician order, and of a family of even higher rank and influence, his Lordship was compelled to do the penitent and make a public reparation. Peace, however, never found a home in the messroom of the 11th to the very hour of its sailing for the East.

But while grappling with these troubles in the field of Mars, Lord Cardigan was at the same time dazzling the world by his exploits in the softer field of Venus. Rumor, which we presume here as elsewhere occasionally magnifies, represented his frailties as innumerable as the sands of the sea. Each week some new wife and daughter was represented as sacrificed at the altar of his vanity or passion. It would ill become us to catch or recount the filthy whisper of scandal. We speak solely of things that are proved and known. But we have little doubt that Lord Cardigan never in his life allowed a solitary feeling of honor, generosity or mercy,—to speak of a higher feeling were desecration,—to interfere with the gratification of his smallest wish. No doubt the morale of the British army, which recent exposures have shown to be at so degradedly low an ebb, encourages this heartless profligacy by throwing around it a false glitter of chivalry. And from my Lord Cardigan, who carries away a baronet's wife, down to Ensign Smith, who seduces his tailor's daughter,—he who oftenest violates the sanctity of home, or betrays the generous confidence of friendship, is deemed the greatest hero in the British army. In piping times of peace, a piquant *crim. con.* notice in the *Times* is considered not alone by the hero engaged, but by the regiment to which he belongs, as brilliant a distinction as in times of war a ribbon for the Alma. Lord Cardigan's well known character for such adventure has exposed him to frequent cases of extortion, always undertaken under the generally successful expectation that he would rather prefer in such cases to pay than to plead. One of these found recently, however, a rather startling denouement. It was devised by no less a person than a son of the Marquis of Anglesea, Lord William Paget, a gentleman completely daguerreotyped in that happy American phrase—"a loafer"—who, being in temporary difficulties, and having nothing to dispose of but his wife, invented this honorable method of repairing his shattered finances, and sued for heavy damages for the destruction of the honor of this lady—a virtuous German—whose honor had been, unfortunately, similarly destroyed about as often as Drury-lane or San Francisco. Lord Cardigan defended, and the public pulse beat high with expectation. Foreign witnesses of the "*non mi ricordo*" school were produced, and fictitious scenes of a most thrilling character reluctantly detailed. It was even said the injured wife was prepared to own her shame, when suddenly, on cross-examination, by some derangement in the machinery, the whole fabric fell to the ground.

Thus Lady William Paget's honor, and Lord Cardigan's purse were saved. In all his gallantries, Lord Cardigan has never even affected a scintilla of that sentiment which by relieving vice of all its grossness is said to relieve it of half its evil. Some three years since we remember he carried away from Dublin, where his regiment was then quartered, a lady of singular beauty, the wife of the Chamberlain of Dublin Castle, Sir William Leeson, whose outraged feelings were subsequently soothed by a compensation of very large amount. Taking her to Scotland a few months afterward in his yacht, whether from remorse or parting from her children or some other cause, Lady Leeson was seized suddenly with illness and died under very harrowing circumstances. Within a week after we saw the spoiler in his accustomed spot in the omnibus box, with his jeweled lorgnette planted on some new beauty, with a steady sensual stare. Thoroughly heartless and selfish, he steps from ruin to ruin without a pang, and when his passion palls, casts aside his victims with the same graceful levity he does his lance.

In appearance Lord Cardigan is the beau ideal of a light dragoon. Arrogant, gay and dauntless in bearing, he stands about five feet eleven, and his frame, though slight, is well proportioned and firmly knit. His light brown hair he wears in short curls, and carries a weighty moustache of the same hue—his expression is sensual and selfish. His wealth insures him companions, but he has no friend. Of dress and dash and glitter he is passionately fond, and when mounted in the gorgeous uniform of his regiment, and leading a charge on his beautiful dark chestnut Arab, he well looks the character to which he is said to aspire,—the Murat of British Cavalry. High-bred and imperious, he little differs from the noble animal he rides. Like it he obeys every mute instinct and passion—like it he rejoices in the battle and rushes forward with a glorious animal courage against the foe;—but he is nothing more.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

HISTORY AND POETRY OF FINGER-RINGS. By Charles Edwards. 1 vol. 12mo., pp. 239. Redfield.

An interesting volume, the result of varied and even recondite reading, upon a subject hitherto never distinctively treated. Its character may be briefly given by describing it as "a scholar's fancy." Mr. Edwards is a conscientious as well as an able and agreeable author; for he might have expanded this into a portly volume, from the great extent of his materials, but studying concentration rather than diffuseness, he has wisely borne in mind the Greek saying that a great book is a great evil. Mr. Edwards gives the romance and poetry, as well as the history of finger-rings. He traces them from the earliest epoch when dim antiquity first left its visible traces, down to these later times, and wherever he can, illustrates, his subject with anecdotes, historical or personal. He relates interesting incidents connected with the most celebrated rings of ancient and modern times, and by numerous and well executed engravings, represents them to the eye. One of these represents one of the most ancient rings in the world. The very oldest is that which Pharaoh gave to Joseph, and was found as late as 1824, in Joseph's tomb, and is now the property of Lord Ashburnham, in England. The actual signet-ring of Suphis or Cheops, King of Memphis, who caused the great pyramid of Egypt to be made for his monument, is described by Mr. Edwards, and is now in New-York. More than 2000 years before Christ, this ring was worn by that proud ruler who raised a world's wonder for his mausoleum. It was found at Ghizeh, and is part of Dr. Abbott's celebrated collection of Egyptian Antiquities. The signet-ring which Shakspeare wore, discovered at Stratford in March, 1810, is represented in Mr. Edwards' illuminated title-page. It became the property, we believe, of the late Crofton Croker. *Apropos* of this, let us ask on what evidence Mr. Edwards has become so assured of the authenticity, as written by Shakspeare, or even in his time, of the stanzas addressed to Anne Hathaway, which gracefully play upon her surname.

PROFESSIONAL ETHICS: A COMPEND OF LECTURES ON THE AIMS AND DUTIES OF THE PROFESSION OF THE LAW. By George Sharswood. Philadelphia: T. & J. W. Johnson. 1854.

This work will be generally recognized as timely and calculated to be useful to the legal profession, or so many of them as will consent to profit by it. It is pretty widely understood that instruction upon several important points of moral duty is sorely needed by the lawyers, although they may be themselves quite unconscious of their necessities in that regard. In our own State particularly, where the possession of "a good moral character" has come to be perhaps the most vitally important qualification for admission to the bar, it would seem that a sound and wholesome work upon Professional Ethics might be read with advantage by the student, in intervals of *Kent* and *The Code*, and might even be usefully consulted as an occasional guide in some of the so-called exigences of practice. And we suspect there is many a client who would find this little work an appropriate Christmas or New-Year's present to his professional adviser.

The questions discussed in the work before us are not unfamiliar to readers of legal literature. The principles of ethics which should guide the lawyer in his professional dealings;—his relations to, and duties towards the Court;—the measure of a proper fidelity towards his clients' interests, &c., &c.;—are the leading topics brought under consideration. The work is well calculated to raise the standard of professional duty among its readers, and we hope it may find many of them.

APOCALYPTIC SKETCHES. LECTURES ON THE SEVEN CHURCHES OF ASIA MINOR. By Rev. Dr. John Cumming.

This is another of Lindsay & Blakiston's republications of the popular lectures of a most prolific and eloquent divine. Thirty-five lectures, based on texts contained within the first three chapters of Revelations, constitute the volume. They are marked by Dr. Cumming's well-known peculiarities, and are full of tender and stirring appeals. We receive our copy through Mr. J. C. Derby.

PLAIN WORDS TO YOUNG COMMUNICANTS. By James W. Alexander, D.D.

The title of this little volume sufficiently explains its object, and the name of the writer is evidence enough of his writings' excellence. Published by Anson D. F. Randolph.

Christ and Christianity is the title of an attempt on the part of Dr. Wm. L. Alexander to vindicate the Divine authority of the Christian religion by a process of strictly inductive reasoning. The author argues exclusively from facts, and endeavors, not unsuccessfully, to make his researches bear upon the more recent forms of infidelity. He particularly discusses the theory of Strauss. The book was published in London early in the year. Carlton & Phillips republish it here.

Smith & English, Philadelphia, publish a 12mo. of 432 pages, with the following title—*Religious Cases of Conscience Answered in an Evangelical Manner; or, the Inquiring Christian Instructed*, &c. By Messrs. Pike & Hayward. It is a new edition, from a late London edition.

John Moffet publishes in 12mo. form a book from the pen of Rev. J. Harkness, (pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Fishkill Landing,) entitled *Messiah's Throne and Kingdom; or, The Locality, Extent and Perpetuity of Christ's Kingdom.*

The Pastor's Gift; or, Outlines of Christian Duty, is the title of a small volume published by Edward H. Fletcher, and written by Rev. A. Joy, as he tells us in the preface, to supply a want felt by himself while a young Christian.

The General Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Union publish a small neatly bound and gilt *Horæ Sacræ; or, Prayers and Meditations for Private Use*; with an introduction by Rev. John Chandler.

The Last Gift; an Incident from a Pastor's Experience, is from the pen of Rev. A. D. Gillette. It is neatly presented to the public by Evans & Dickerson.

The Goblin Book, imagined and illustrated by Henry L. Stephens, is a comic modern published by Dewitt & Davenport. It is good for an hour's laughing.

The Tract Society issue W. Romaine's treatise upon *The Life of Faith.*

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Gibson Correspondence and the President—How the Matter now Rests.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

Washington, Saturday, Dec. 23, 1854.

The diplomatic correspondence in the case of Captain Gibson was sent to the House a day or two since, without any recommendation whatever on the subject matter, by the President of the United States. I do not believe this failure of the President is the result of his own convictions of right, or sound policy. On the contrary, I am inclined to be believe he had prepared a message suggesting more forcible arguments against the Dutch than diplomatic notes, which have thus far failed of effect, but was constrained to withhold it at last, out of deference to the views of members of his Cabinet. The result is, that Captain Gibson's case, so far as the Administration is concerned, after furnishing the text for a number of very decided diplomatic demands, is allowed to settle down in the long chapter of unredressed grievances, our action upon which has long since satisfied foreign Governments that they have only to persist long enough in refusing redress, to secure absolute immunity from responsibility to us.

Captain Gibson has had several interviews during the last week with the President and members of his Cabinet in relation to this case. The chief question raised, is whether this Government is warranted in looking behind the forms of justice as administered in Netherlands India, no matter how arbitrary or unjust they may be. One of the Cabinet, at least, and perhaps others, takes the ground that if we question the proceedings of Dutch officials or Courts in this case, we must expect to receive and entertain similar applications from foreign Governments whose citizens may be imprisoned in this country on a charge of having offended against the municipal laws of the United States, or any of the States.

In opposition to this, it is urged that the principles as laid down would seem to apply equally to cases where the accusation is in good faith, and when it is merely colorable,—merely the pretext for outrage. The whole subject is capable of extended and interesting argument,—such as I have not the space to offer here. I may be permitted to suggest, however, that this Government ought not to suffer its citizens to be cheated out of the protection of their Government, by the fact that the act of unlawful violence is cloaked under the *forms* governing the administration of criminal justice in the countries where they may chance to be subjected to arrest. If the Government cannot look behind an accusation of high treason (as in the present case,) to the real motive and intent of the prosecution, American citizens cannot safely set foot within the dominions of the absolute monarchies of Europe. The case of Rev. C. L. Brace seems to me to be one in point. There an American citizen was imprisoned by the Austrian authorities upon a charge of inciting sedition. He was liberated through the intervention of American agents, and their action met the approbation of the Government.

This case, as it now stands, presents a very interesting and important question for the consideration of the country. The language of the President's Inaugural signifies nothing, if our Government cannot interfere in such cases of despotic oppression abroad, because it is the easiest thing in the world to find legal forms in despotic countries, to cover any and every case of wrong against an American citizen. Col. Orr and the entire South Carolina delegation are taking a very decided stand in support of Capt. Gibson's claim, and will doubtless urge it upon the attention of Congress. Unless there is something in the case which diplomacy, with all its searchings after pretexts, has not yet revealed, Capt. Gibson ought to receive the unanimous support of Congress. The case is not his alone. I do not present it as for him. It is the case of the country. Each and every citizen of the United States who may desire to visit, either for business or pleasure, the islands of the Indian Ocean, is as deeply interested in the question involved as Capt. Gibson himself. He has already suffered the oppression of the arbitrary Government of Netherlands India, to which any other of our fellow citizens may be subjected at any time when he happens to fall within their jurisdiction.

The matter has been referred to the House Committee on Foreign Relations. That committee will smother it, if the President says so; and they will equally report in favor of any action the President may suggest. It is to be hoped the President will use his influence in behalf of prompt and decisive action. As statutory law is without effect unless penalty attaches to its violation,—so the law of nations and the law of international comity, and of humanity and justice, are all dead letters, unless there is a power somewhere to compel respect thereto. S.

Items of News in Texas.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

Houston, Friday, Dec. 15, 1854.

Although the commercial embarrassments of the North are felt to some extent in Texas, yet the amount of money brought into the country by the vast number of emigrants who are seeking a home amongst us causes times to be comparatively easy. The wholesale merchants of Houston say they have sold a larger amount of goods this Fall than during any previous season. The amount of merchandise shipped through this place in 1854 certainly greatly exceeds that of any previous year. The emigration from all parts of the world is beyond precedent. In general they are of the *right kind.*

The Fall season has proved to be most favorable for saving the cotton and sugar crops. The roads have been favorable for transporting the crops to market as well as for emigration.

Several of our railroads are making progress. The cars are running on the Harrisburg Railroad to Stafford's Point, and it is supposed the road will soon be extended to Richmond, on the Brazos.

The social, educational and moral matters of the State are advancing rapidly. It is thought the time is near when the Lone Star State will cease to be *cursed by a legalized liquor traffic.* Schools are springing up in every community. Books are sought after, and command good prices. Among fifty-four newspapers of the State we hear no complaint of a want of patronage. Some half a dozen hebdominals are soon to be added to the list of Texas papers. An organ of the Order of Templars is already in existence, and it is contemplated to establish a periodical in connection with the Good Samaritan's Temperance Organization. Five religious newspapers are now published in the State, and two more are soon to be published. Are we not a progressive people? TEXAS.

Apparition of our Lady of La Salette.

Troy, N. Y., Tuesday, Dec. 26, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

An article published in the Times under the above title fell under my observation, and has induced me to submit the following information asked for.

I have seen the spot where the apparition occurred—have spoken to the little peasants who enjoyed the conversation of the Holy Virgin, and have read the narrative of the miracle by the Cardinal, Archbishop of Besançon. I have seen priests leading the processions of their parishioners, on the way to the chapel which has been built from the gifts of the pilgrims. I have heard sermons on the subject preached by the Grand Vicar of Grenoble, as well as other honorable and learned clergymen. And you may rest assured that every member of the Holy Roman Church interested in the matter did their utmost to persuade the people of the reality of the miraculous apparition. A great deal of money has been, and still is, raised from the images, medals, prayers, masses, &c., sold in honor of Our Lady of La Salette.

I might give you a full account of the miracle, but Harper & Brothers have now in their hands for publication, a manuscript entitled *The French Religious Customs*, to which I refer those of your readers who may be anxious to learn more of this miracle or anything else with reference to the French faith in its present state.

Your obedient [illegible]. EUGENE.

General Houston's Baptism—His Religious Habits.

From America's Own, Dec. 23.

The announcement of Gen. Houston's immersion, at Independence, Texas, has excited the wonder and surprise of many who had supposed that he was "past praying for," but it is no marvel to us. Let memory turn a quarter of a century back, and it will find that Gen. Jackson was regarded as "little better than one of the wicked past praying for," and unworthy of the support of decent and religious people; but who does not know the habitual reverence and respect with which that great man was ever accustomed to speak of his dependence upon the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, of his rigid observance of the Sabbath, and the manifest humility of his religious devotions while President, and of his uniting with the Church after his labors on earth were accomplished. No man who knew Gen. Jackson, ever doubted his sincerity as a Christian. And why should his friend and pupil, who has been the wayward child of so many prayers, be considered past all hope of regeneration, through faith in the blood of atonement?

General Houston had a pious mother, who prayed over him from the cradle to her grave. The pious old women of Tennessee, not a few, took it up and prayed for him when he left the State as a volunteer under General Jackson. The chaplain of the army included him in his prayers for the brave volunteers. The widows and orphans in Texas prayed for him, after the battle of San Jacinto, and when in one day he distributed to them five thousand dollars of his own and only money. The pious partner of his bosom has fervently prayed for him without ceasing, believing that in accordance with the divine will and economy, "the believing wife shall sanctify the unbelieving husband." The Indians have prayed to the Great Spirit for him, and the three thousand and fifty clergymen have been praying for him ever since the Nebraska outrage in the Senate.

General Houston has been a careful reader of the Scriptures for many years. He has been a constant attendant upon Divine worship. He has never gone to bed without first reading a portion of God's Holy Word, and of kneeling down and committing himself to the care of that Being who has watched over and preserved him. General Houston has arrived at the age of three score and one, and he feels that these are sober times. As almost the only surviving friend of General Jackson, it is not surprising that, after adding to his virtue Temperance, to Temperance Godliness, he should make an open confession of his faith, by baptism and the washing of regeneration. We have never doubted of General Houston's election and final salvation, "through sanctification and belief of the truth."

The London Times' War Correspondent.

The following paragraph from the Dublin Packet, we find copied into the London *Times*. It disposes conclusively of statements that have been made attributing to Mr. Kinglake, the author of "Eothen," the authorship of the graphic letters from the seat of war, published in the *Times*:

"We publish again this evening another of those extremely graphic and interesting pictures of the campaign, furnished by Mr. William Russell, the efficient correspondent of the *Times*. It is well that the glory of our arms has found so able a chronicler. Nothing from the seat of war has exceeded the vigor and completeness of his wonderfully vivid sketch of the struggle at Alma, and his scarcely less striking description of the irregular contest at Inkerman, except, perhaps, his own account of the glorious, but fatal episode in the Valley of Balaklava. Not only has his pen given us a comprehensive view of the disposition of the troops, the nature of the locality, and the movements of the contending parties in the battles he has witnessed; but he has preserved an impartial record of every act of personal bravery, and has done equal justice to the private in the ranks who has distinguished himself by superior heroism, and the leaders of divisions signalized by their contempt of danger. No writer in the Crimea has at all approached Mr. Russell in fullness of details or attractiveness of style, and certainly no other has devoted himself with the same energy to the discovery of the causes of the soldiers. Though the instrumentality deficiencies in the arrangements of the Medical Department were brought to light and remedied, which otherwise might have continued unknown at home; and, although his statements were on several occasions impugned, his testimony, where he professed to relate what he had seen or heard, has always been confirmed by subsequent events. To him the public are, therefore, not only indebted for a splendid panoramic view of the fields of Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann, but also for several practical suggestions which have been readily adopted by the authorities. Although he has traced with the most splendid effect scenes of ineffaceable glory, his object has not alone been to take accurate photographs of the grander realities of war, but to descend to the minutiæ of campaigning, in order to aid the Government and the people in carrying forward the contest with proper vigor and as little suffering to our troops as possible. While, then, his descriptions have been masterly in their clearness and splendor, his advice has proved of some value, and his censures are as just as temperate and well-intentioned. It is with much pride we claim him as an Irishman, and a member of the press by profession.—*Dublin Patriot.*

The Young British Officers.

Previous to the war luxury and indulgence appeared to have reached a point the most extravagant. Young men and elderly men seemed to vie with one another in providing means of inordinate self-gratification. The club-houses of the Metropolis became joint-stock palaces of refined and elaborate luxuriousness. If, on the Derby-day, or Oak's day of 1853, one had walked into St. James-street about 11 o'clock in the morning, there were to be seen the young men of fashion with their admirably appointed carriages, preparing for the sports of the day, and most of them with blue veils tied around their hats, intended to be used as guards for their complexion, when encountering the sun and dust of the road. If one walked on to the Army and Navy Club-house, in Pall-Mall, the most preposterously luxurious of all the palaces in that neighborhood, there were other similar groups. Among all these young men, though in the dress of civilians, were officers of the regiments generally stationed in London, the very regiments which have been performing such astonishing feats of valor! These young men who thought it necessary to guard their faces from the sun of a British Summer day, are the same who have lain in their tents upon the heights above Sebastopol, scarcely sheltered from the cold damps of a November night, and have started with alacrity at the first sound of the trumpet or the drum, in the raw mists of the morning, to lead their men into the most terrible conflicts that ever soldiers were engaged in, and to face death in every terrible aspect that death can assume.

Omer Pacha.

Bucharest, Wednesday, Nov. 1[illegible], 1854.

On Friday last an incident occurred at the opera here which had excited considerable sensation, and is the talk of the town. Omer Pacha made his appearance in his box, accompanied by the wife of his nephew, Tefwik Bey. The lady was completely unveiled, and sat thus listening to the music with the most perfect composure. This is, I believe, the first instance on record in which the wife of a Mussulman, has displayed her features before men, and above all before Giaours, and is consequently a tremendous innovation, of which I am very anxious to see the result. It displays great courage on the part of Omer Pacha, but will, I am certain, when the news reaches Constantinople, excite the fiercest ire among the old Turks. Mussah Pacha came into the box soon after, and entered into conversation with Madame, and while this was going on Ismail Pacha (the hero of Kalafat) arrived, and took his place on the opposite side of the house. Glancing across, he saluted Omer Pacha, but, on seeing the lady, suddenly became deadly pale, remained motionless for two or three minutes, and then rose up, saluted again, left the box, and returned no more. On the same evening Mussah Pacha distributed tickets to twelve English, twelve French, twelve Wallachians, and twelve Turkish soldiers, who took their places in the stalls and enjoyed the spectacle highly, to the great rage of the Austrian officers, who [illegible] of it next day.

[illegible] The long pending suit between the States of Georgia and Florida, relative to their boundary line, will be argued at the present term of the United States Supreme Court at Washington. The judgment of the Court will throw into the State of Georgia or Florida nearly two millions of acres of land, including the greater part of [illegible] United States.

NEW-YORK CITY.

NEW-YORK ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

Lecture by Cassius M. Clay.

The fifth of the series of Anti-Slavery lectures for the present Winter was delivered on Tuesday evening in the Tabernacle, by Hon. Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky. The audience was large, and received the speaker with much favor. The subject of his address was "The political despotism of Slavery." The three and a half millions of Slaves, he said, who form an eighth of the whole population of the country, are ignored both religiously, socially and politically by the Slave power. The crushed feelings of the race are exhibited in the airs which have seized hold on the whole popular heart, and which testify to the strong affection of the oppressed Slave by the deep tenderness which is embodied in "My ole Kentucky Home," or "Carry me back to ole Virginia." The originators of the system of Slavery in the Southern States were virtually oligarchs, although they lay claim to the name of Republicans, and in South Carolina, which is the very Sanhedrim of Slavery, a man cannot hold a seat in the Legislature unless he is possessed of a certain number of Slaves, or their equivalent in land.

In Kentucky, the native State of the speaker, there was found an aristocracy not less distinctly marked than in England; not less even than in the empire of the Czar himself. And this distinction of castes, here observable, entered into the whole political administration of the State. And when at the great Kentucky State Convention, which met to discuss the question of Slavery, and was composed of one hundred delegates, not one representative of the seven hundred thousand Democratic people of the State appeared, what a lamentable commentary was that on the republican sentiment and on the political practises of the country! And, as another instance of slaveholding domination, the Mexican war was begun for the avowed purpose of maintaining the supremacy of the slave power. So strong was the oligarchical spirit at the Kentucky Convention, that Mr. Marshall declared he had a wish to preserve the wholesome influence of landlord over tenant. What was meant by that? In that State the mechanics and the great bulk of the people, enjoying to a comparatively insignificant extent the commercial advantages possessed by this State, were dependant more immediately on the landholders, and if they dared to vote for the opponents of Slavery, they must pull up their stakes and plant their houses by the roadside. And so the Press, relying mainly on the moneyed and aristocratic class which oppresses the masses, both black and white, were not at liberty to express their sentiments, save at the sacrifice of their means of existence. The clergy of the South occupied a position equally anomalous and equally servile. The assertion that the influence of Anti-Slavery agitators had injured the cause of emancipation was declared by the speaker to have no foundation in fact. On the contrary, the condition of the Slave has been progressing steadily since the formation of the Constitution. It was true that some of the laws with regard to Slavery had been made more restrictive, but that was a necessity of the case, and was due to the external pressure of the Pro-Slavery power. The sentiment of the South, however, was in advance of her laws, and the popular mind sympathised now, more than ever, with the cause of the Slave. Not only had Slavery led to this oligarchical domination of the Slave power in the South, but it had destroyed almost all the great principles of liberty that were in force before the Revolution. Liberty of speech had been repressed, liberty of the press had been denied, trial by Jury had been made a mockery of; the post-office was no protection, and was used but as an agent for invading the privacy of business and affection, and the liberty of the person was no longer recognized, when my Lord Fillmore's brother got three dollars a day to act as a slave constable. [Applause.] Better to live under the despotism of Napoleon, or Victoria, or the Czar, than to compromise with such a slavocracy as that. [Applause.] In the United States Congress the right of petition was a dead letter; the voice of the people expressed by petition was disregarded, and liberty of speech was put down by the pistol and the bowie-knife, unless when exercised by some gallant spirits at the risk of reputation and life itself. [Applause.] The slave power talked of preserving the Constitution, but when the rights of foreign States had been assailed, where then was the talk of preserving the Constitution which that slave power so unhesitatingly burst through? Then they talked of compromise. He could compromise a matter of dollars and cents, he could compromise a personal injury as a matter of personal courtesy; but compromise a principle, and such a principle as that involved in the question of Slavery, never! [Applause.] And this was the compromise which Daniel Webster, the great upholder of the Constitution, had declared so far back as 1830, to be unconstitutional. [Applause.] When the miserable Holy Alliance formed a despotic organization to repress every rising of popular Liberty on the old continent, and to suppress Republicanism if possible, here, it was suggested by the South that a convention should be held at Panama, of all the American Republics, to form an Alliance to preserve Republicanism in the new continent; and as Col. Benton says in his Thirty Years' View, the beatings of the popular heart were in favor of that movement. A Minister was appointed by this Government to go to Panama with that intent, but the South, beginning to fear the results that might arise from such a movement, so far as it could affect the institution of Slavery by entering into such a combination with Southern Republics in which no distinction of class was recognized, drew back, and the end remained unaccomplished. The sympathies of the slaveholding oligarchy were on the side of Russia against the land that produced Milton, and Cromwell, and Bacon; they sneered at the struggles of the Hungarian patriots, and have ever been found on the side of despotism against Liberty, because by a natural mode of reasoning they are led to infer that the men who would give freedom to the white man, would not probably be satisfied until they had given freedom also to the black. [Applause.] What then were the friends of liberty to do? [A voice: "To vote."] The South was continually gaining strength, and continually making good the declaration that wherever the United States flag went, there Slavery went with it. We in the North might build our marble palaces and clothe ourselves in purple and precious stones, but unless we had the spirit of true freemen, the annihilation of what liberty was left to us was inevitable, and the destruction of the Union would be irretrievably accomplished. We should then assert our rights, and, instead of longer bowing in servile submission to a power intrinsically weaker than our own, we should plant ourselves on the Constitution and ever recognize as our motto the hope, "May God defend the Right," and ever labor to fulfil it. [Loud applause.]

Suicide.

At an early hour yesterday, a lamentable suicide was committed in Greenwich-street. An Englishman named James Crossland, boarding at Parker's Hotel, in Greenwich-street, cut his throat in a horrible manner while in the water-closet. He arrived here on the 21st inst. in the ship *William Tapscott*, from Lancaster, England, where he has a wife and eight children. On his arrival, he met with some friends at Parker's, who left for the West a day or two afterwards, borrowing nearly all the money he had, under a promise to return it to him on their arrival at Schenectady. But the money did not come, and, finding himself penniless, he wrote to a brother living in the western part of this State; but receiving no word from him, supposed he was deserted. During the evening of Tuesday, he seemed very uneasy, and retired to bed about 10½ o'clock, and early in the morning he was seen to come down stairs and go out. One of the boarders, upon going to the water-closet shortly after the deceased went out, found it fastened.

He waited awhile and then returned, and the people of the house supposing that something was wrong, broke open the door, when the deceased was found sitting with his throat cut from ear to ear twice. Upon his person were found a silver watch with a hair chain, a shaving brush and a razor case, containing one razor and two keys. The razor with which he cut his throat he threw down the privy. He was about 35 years of age, and is supposed to be a barber by profession. The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

Serious Affray in Broadway.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning a serious affray occurred in Vail's Saloon, corner Broadway and Park-place, between George Haley and John Moore. After partaking of drinks a quarrel ensued between them in regard to some trifling matters. During the combat Moore had the end of his nose bitten off by Haley, who also seized him by the under lip, and injured him severely.

The sufferer was conveyed to the residence of his afflicted family in Walker-street. In the afternoon Moore went to the lower police-office, and preferred a charge of mayhem against Haley.

The defendant in this affair is the same person with whom Capt. Carpenter, of the Fifth Ward Police, recently had serious trouble.

Commissioners of Emigration.

A meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration—the last of the year—was held yesterday afternoon. The regular weekly requisitions were read and disposed of, a number of bills ordered paid, and several communications received and appropriately acted on.

The following report was submitted:

Whereas, In consequence of great want of employment, an unusual quantity of mechanics and laborers are placed in a very destitute condition, and in consequence thereof seek temporary relief from this commission; and,

Whereas, In order to relieve the worthy, needy, and detect the indolent impostor, it is necessary to inspect the various applications for aid.

Your Committee on Out-Door Poor report in favor of appointing two visitors.

1st. Whose duty it shall be to visit and inspect such applicants, and report in writing to the Vice-President; and

2d. Whose salary shall be at the rate of $600 per annum.

The report was adopted, and the Committee on Out-Door Poor was empowered to appoint the visitors provided for.

An appropriation of $100 was made for the purchase of cakes, &c., for the inmates of Ward's Island on New-Year's Day.

Commissioner Withaus submitted the following resolution, and it was adopted:

Resolved, That the Consignees of the ship *St. Patrick* be held responsible for any loss to the luggage of the passengers, caused by negligence, and for all expenses already incurred, and yet to be made, on account of said passengers by the Commissioners of Emigration, and that the Vice-President be authorized to enforce the same by law.

The statements of the week give the following exhibit:

Emigrants in Marine Hospital	355
Emigrants in Emigrant Refuge	3,255
Amount of funds deposited in Mechanics' Bank	$65,115 94
Due Counties	8,990 77

THE YEAR'S IMMIGRATION.

There have arrived at the Port of New-York during the present year, (from January 1 to December 15, inclusive,) 303,943 immigrants, as follows:

From.	No.	From.	No.
Ireland	79,004	Belgium	385
Germany	166,722	West Indies	11
England	30,016	Nova Scotia	135
Scotland	4,814	Sardinia	148
Wales	1,309	South America	109
France	7,585	Canada	2
Spain	649	China	20
Switzerland	6,636	Sicily	59
Holland	1,259	Mexico	53
Norway	81	Russia	82
Sweden	1,751	Turkey	6
Denmark	108	Greece	7
Italy	772	Poland	109
Portugal	206		

The meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration yesterday, was held, for the first time, in their new quarters, formerly Christ Church, in Anthony-street, between Broadway and Church-street. The building is ample and convenient for all the requirements of the Commissioners. It is practically and tastefully fitted up. The improvement was much needed. Emigrants will not for the future be compelled to stand in the open air while waiting their turns to transact their business with the Commission. The building is in the hands of the Board of Health, from whom it is leased by the Board of Emigration.

New-York Institution for the Blind.

The annual election of Managers of the New-York Institution for the Blind, was held at the office of John P. Crosby, Esq., No. 1 Hanover-street, yesterday. The following named gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

Silas Brown, George F. Allen, Isaac Wood, M. D., Robert Gracie, Robert I. Murray, Robert L. Case, John P. Crosby, Augustus Schell, George F. Jones, John G. Adams, M. D., Gouverneur M. Ogden, James N. Cobb, Edward L. Beadle, M. D., Edward Wood, John D. Ogden, M. D., Alfred W. Craven, Anson G. Phelps, G. T. Olyphant, W. Curtis Noyes, Wm. H. Abbott.

Alleged Fraud.

On the complaint of Aaron C. Burr, residing in Jay-street, two men named Henry Sutler and Joseph Mason, were arrested yesterday, charged with obtaining 18,000 cigars, valued at $252, by fraudulent representations. The defendants gave bail.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Aldermen....Wednesday, Dec. 27.

N. C. Ely, President, in the Chair.

EXTENSION OF PARK-PLACE.

Resolution by Alderman Mott: That the actual opening of Park-place through the grounds of Columbia College, to College-place, take place forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner. Adopted.

A resolution presented by Alderman Wakeman, earnestly recommending to each Department of the City Government the urgent necessity of causing all work heretofore, or which may hereafter be ordered, to be put under immediate contract, with requisite provision to ensure the speedy completion of the work, so that employment may be given to the large number of destitute mechanics and laborers, was adopted.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

The report of the Special Committee in favor of prohibiting the Hudson River Railroad Company from using steam to propel the cars below Fifty-ninth-street, was laid on the table and made the special order for Friday next.

Alderman Blunt presented an ordinance directing the Company to take up the present track and substitute grooved rails, and allowing them to run small cars for City passengers.

REPORTS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN CONCURRED IN.

Of Committee on Salaries and Offices, fixing the salary of the Assistant Auditor at $1,200.

On Repairs and Supplies, in favor of building a new carriage for Hose Company No. 60.

REMOVAL OF THE OLD CITY HALL RUINS.

The resolution from the Board of Councilmen in relation to the removal of the ruins of the old building known as the New City Hall, was, after a long discussion, laid on the table.

Alderman Voorhis thought the general destitution among mechanics and laboring men at present was owing to their own injudicious conduct. Hundreds who last Summer were offered high wages to continue through the Winter, refused, and continued on a strike for months, wasting more than would suffice to support them now while unemployed. If a chance were given them to work for $1 a day, he thought they would not earn it, and that it would be more profitable for the City to give the money.

Alderman Christy opposed the resolution. He thought such action would be illegal, and that were laborers to be employed, they would not be paid.

Adjourned to this, (Thursday,) evening.

Board of Councilmen....Wednesday, Dec. 27.

The President, Edwin J. Brown, Esq., in the Chair.

After the usual preliminaries the Board proceeded to business.

THE REYNOLDS CONTRACT.

Resolution by Councilman Conover—To accept the surrender of the Contract with Wm. B. Reynolds, now proffered by him on the payment to $85,447 43. Laid over.

ENGINE COMPANY NO. 18.

The Report of the Committee on Fire Department, in favor of organizing Francis D. Thorne and others into an Engine Company, in place of Engine Company No. 18, lately disbanded, was adopted.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Fire Department—In favor of building a new carriage for Hose Company No. 23.

Assessments—In favor of confirming assessment for paving and getting curb and gutter in Seventh-avenue, from Forty-sixth to Fifty-first-streets.

Repairs and Supplies—In favor of confirming awards of contracts for building carriages for Hose Company No. 10, Hose Company No. 16, engines for Engine Company No. 20, Engine Company No. 28, and truck for Hook and Ladder Company No. 12.

BILLS CONCURRED IN.

In favor of organizing John F. Sloper and his associates as a Fire Engine Company, in place of Engine Company No. 30, lately disbanded.

In favor of building a house for Hose Company No. 55, on the lot No. 115 Christopher-street.

On motion, the Board went into third reading of bills.

EXTENSION OF ALBANY-STREET.

After one bill had been passed upon, Councilman Frye moved that the regular order of business be suspended in order to consider the question of the extension of Albany-street.

Councilman Kennedy hoped that the regular order would not be interfered with.

Councilman Jackson said that there being about forty members of the Board present, Councilman Frye decided to bring up the matter in hope to carry it in the absence of many gentlemen who were in favor of the repeal of the ordinance authorizing the extension of Albany-street.

Councilman Frye said that if there was any scheming in the matter it was on the side of Trinity Church, as it was currently reported that it was the aim of those who opposed the extension to stave off the proceedings, so that no vote could be taken in the matter until the next year.

Councilman Jackson thought that courtesy to the gentleman who submitted the minority report of the Committee, who was absent, should prevent the taking up the bill.

Councilman Matthew said that the real reason for wishing to take up the bill was that the organized band who had been present on a former occasion to hiss those who favored the extension of the street, were not now present.

Councilman Belden said that if it was a fact that any persons were brought in for such a purpose, and such a thing was to be repeated, though he voted against the extension of Albany-street on former occasions, it would have the effect to make him change his vote.

Councilman Kennedy said that on the night in question he had heard only two hisses, which alone formed the basis of the gentleman's supposition that a crowd for the purpose of intimidating members had been brought in.

Councilman Cooper said that not only did the crowd hiss, but immediately after the vote was taken they left the room, went in the rear of the City Hall and gave three cheers for Councilman Wild and three groans for the Common Council.

The motion to take up was carried by the following vote:

Ayes—Councilmen Gannon, Young, Healy, Bickford, Clancy, Tuttle, Roe, Wainwright, See, Cooper, Brush, Purdy, Phillips, Kimbark, Schuyler, Raymond, Elliott, Forbes, Moneghan, Farren, Beakley, Brown, Jeremiah, Lambrecht, Frye, McClave, Earl, Varian, Baxter, Mather and Pearson—31.

Nays—Councilmen H. Smith, Clifton, Jackson, Kennedy, Schenck, Gray, Crawford, Holder, Reed, Sammis, Belden, Slevin, Wm. H. Smith, Husted, Pinckney, Curry, Conover and Moller—18.

Councilman Conover then moved that the subject be made the special order for Thursday night, which was lost by the following vote:

Ayes—Councilmen H. Smith, Clifton, Jackson, Kennedy, Schenck, Seely, Gray, Crawford, Holder, Reed, Sammis, Belden, Slevin, Wm. H. Smith, Husted, Curry, Conover, Earl, Moller—19.

Nays—Councilmen Gannon, Young, Cleary, Healy, Bickford, Clancy, Tuttle, Roe, Wainwright, See, Cooper, Brush, Purdy, Phillips, Kimbark, Schuyler, Raymond, Elliott, Forbes, Moneghan, Farran, Vermilye, Beakley, Brown, McIntyre, Jeremiah, Pinckney, Lambrecht, Frye, McClave, Varian, Baxter, Mather, Pearson—32.

A subsequent motion to postpone a consideration of the matter until Friday, was lost by a vote of 19 Ayes to 30 Nays.

A motion to adjourn was then made, and lost by a vote of 22 Ayes to 28 Nays.

Councilman Holder then made a long speech in opposition to the extension, prior to making which he announced that he was to talk against time. During his remarks there was a great deal of confusion in the Board. In conclusion, he moved that the subject be referred to the Committee of the Whole. The motion was lost by a vote of 16 Ayes to 27 Nays.

Councilman Cooper then moved the previous question.

A motion was made to lay the motion for the previous question on the table, which was lost.

A motion to adjourn was then made. The Ayes and Nays were called for, and during the recording of the vote several members of the Board started for the door, on the ground, as they stated, that there was an attempt to gag the sentiment of the Board by attempting to carry the measure while the members were absent who opposed the repeal of the ordinance.

The President ordered that the Sergeant-at-Arms and Doorkeeper prevent the members from leaving the room. They were physically unable to do so, and Councilmen Kennedy, Reed, Conover, Jackson, W. H. Smith, Gray, Belden, Sammis, H. Smith and Clifton left the room. A confusion followed that was well worthy of the Board of Councilmen, during which numerous votes were taken. The motion to take up the previous question was carried by a vote of 29 Ayes to 9 Nays.

The vote was finally taken on the motion to adopt the minority report of the Committee concurring with the Board of Aldermen to repeal the ordinance for the extension of Albany-street. The motion was lost by a vote of 11 Ayes and 24 Nays.

A motion was then made for a reconsideration of the vote, which was followed by a second speech from Mr. Holder, during which Mr. Conover returned to his seat in the Board. As Mr. Holder finished,

Councilman Frye moved the previous question.

Councilman Conover said that there was evidently a concerted action between the President and Mr. Frye, by which whenever the President gave the wink Councilman Frye was to move the previous question. He had seen the signal given, and he would defy the President to deny the truth of his statement.

The President said that he did deny the truth of the statement.

Councilman Frye also denied it.

Again the Board was in an uproar, and motions, and counter-motions, decisions of the Chair, and appeals from the decisions of the Chair, and loud talking of a half-dozen members at a time, were the order. The motion to reconsider was finally put.

During the recording of the vote, the gas gave out, and the Chamber was enveloped in darkness. For a brief period the Chamber resounded with yells and laughter. Mr. McClenachan, the Clerk, however, was equal to the emergency, as he produced a box of loco-focos and a candle, which shed sufficient light on affairs to finish recording the vote, which stood as follows:

For a reconsideration, 12; against, 27. So the matter stands.

The Board then adjourned.

Board of Education.

A regular meeting of the Board of Education was held yesterday at 5 o'clock P. M., at the Hall of the Board, E. C. Benedict, President, in the Chair.

An application was presented from the school officers of the Sixteenth Ward, asking an appropriation of $6,700 to furnish the new school-house in Seventeenth-street. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Resolutions were adopted declaring that where certificates had been given to teachers in contravention of the by-laws, the same should be corrected; also that teachers should receive certificates of fitness for the rank and grade to which, on examination, they might be found competent. A report of the City Superintendent, showing the grades and salaries of teachers, in conformity with the resolutions passed, was ordered back for revisal.

The following resolution, passed by the Board of Supervisors at a meeting held the 26th inst., was read and ordered on file:

Resolved, That the sum of nine hundred and fifty-six thousand and ten dollars be raised and appropriated to the use of the Board of Education for the year 1855.

The Finance Committee submitted a Report recommending the adoption of a resolution that the Comptroller be requested to authorize a deposit of $27,000 subject to the drafts of the Board of Education on and after the 28th inst. The report was adopted. The Committee further recommended the appropriation of $2,235, as applied for by the School Officers of the Twentieth Ward for balance of cost of School in Thirty-seventh-street. Adopted.

A lengthy report of the Select Committee on Libraries was offered, giving a detailed account of the condition and extent of the Libraries at present in the different Ward Schools of the City. The Libraries were shown to be greatly deficient in system and magnitude. To give them a character suitable to the present and future wants of the Schools, the Committee deemed the State Annual Appropriation for such purpose sufficient. The present time was thought most auspicious to confer the benefits proposed, as all the Schools of the City were now under the general supervision of the Board and their action could affect the whole. The plan suggested by the Committee on By-laws appended to the report was, that Schools having an attendance of 150 children and under should be furnished with a Library of a maximum of 500 volumes—that Schools having an attendance of over 150 children and under 250, be furnished with a Library of 1,000 volumes—and that Schools with an attendance of over 250 children should be furnished with a Library of 1,500 volumes. The report was unanimously adopted, and ordered to be printed.

The Board adjourned, till Saturday afternoon next.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR, THURSDAY.

Juries discharged for the term.

Decisions in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Dec. 27. Before Judge Hall.

TAXATION OF COSTS—MARSHAL'S FEE.

The United States vs. the Ship Florida.—This was an appeal from a taxation of costs. A libel was filed against the ship to forfeit her for carrying an excess of passengers. Application was made for a remission of the forfeiture, and it was accordingly remitted, and the suit ordered to be discontinued "on payment of costs." By the Fee bill of 1853 the Marshal is entitled "in case the debt or claim shall be settled by the parties without a sale of the property to a commission of one per cent. on the first $500 of the claim or decree, and one half of one per cent. on the excess over $500; provided that in case the value of the property shall be less than the claim, then such commission shall be allowed only on the appraised value thereof."

The ship in this case was valued at $50,000, and the Marshal accordingly claimed to be entitled under the fee bill among other things to a commission of $252 50. This item was allowed by the clerk, and the claimants appealed from this taxation.

The Court confirmed the taxation of the Clerk.

For the United States, Mr. Joachimssen; for claimants, Mr. Evarts.

SECURITY ON APPEAL.

James Wilson vs. The Steamship [illegible].—The steamship having been sold and her proceeds paid into the registry of the Court, this suit, one of several against the vessel, was brought to trial and a decree rendered in favor of the libellant. From this decree the claimants appealed to the Circuit Court, and the fund still remaining in Court, they applied to be allowed to appeal on giving security for costs. The libellant objected to this, claiming that security should also be given to pay the amount of the decree as usual.

Ordered by the Court—That the motion be granted so far as to allow the appeal on giving security for costs and the interest on the decree.

For libellant, Mr. McMahon; for claimants, Mr. Burrill.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM. Before Mitchell, P. J., Morris and Clerke, J. J.

DECISIONS.

Graham vs. Leavitt, Receiver of the North American Trust Co.—An appeal does not stay the taxation of costs nor the insertion of them in the judgment roll. Where an action was commenced in Chancery before the Code took effect and judgment was rendered in 1852, the costs to July 1, 1851, are to be taxed according to the old Chancery fee-bill, and after that time according to the Code.

Pettee vs. Price.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Bellows vs. Partridge.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Dennis vs. Kennedy.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Morgan vs. Mechanics' Banking Association.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

People ex rel. Stuart vs. Edmonds.—Order affirmed with costs.

Fisher vs. Denny.—The order was to be affirmed if papers were not submitted by the 24th November. That was not done. Judgment affirming order entered.

Whittaker vs. Fisher.—Judgment affirming order entered.

Everson vs. Gehrman.—A partner colluding with a plaintiff, the creditor of the firm, that a suit should be commenced against the firm, and the summons be served on him alone and not on the other partner, and that he should then make an order admitting the plaintiff's claim. Judgment may be entered against him alone, but is irregular if entered against both members of the firm, the other members being within reach of process. Judgment entered against both will be set aside as to the one not served.

Vogel vs. Badcock.—Judgment reversed with costs, with leave to defendant to answer on payment of costs of Special Term, and to move to strike out parts of the complaint as irrelevant.

Gallagher vs. Gallagher.—Order at Special Term modified so that the cause be tried before a Jury; the report of the referee set aside without costs.

Canal Bank vs. Harris.—Order at Special Term modified so that the motion to set aside the execution be heard in the Fourth Judicial District. No costs on the appeal.

Hudson vs. Conant.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Brewer vs. Lewis.—New trial granted, with costs to abide the event.

In the matter of the United States Trust Company of New-York.—Order as to mode and time of making annual report.

Marks vs. Aldrich.—The taxation of costs affirmed except as to the costs of the Circuit after January, 1852, and prior to November, 1852, during the pendency of the demurrer.

Wyman vs. Hart.—New trial denied with costs, Judge Roosevelt dissenting.

People ex rel. Jenkins vs. Parker Vein Coal Company.—Mandamus is not the proper remedy to compel a Company, whether solvent or insolvent, to transfer stock to a purchaser of stock.

SPECIAL TERM—Dec. 27. Before Hon. Justice Mitchell.

Thrasher vs. King.—Application for leave to issue execution denied, and plaintiff left to action on the judgment or motion or supplemental complaint.

Paul vs. Paul.—Order as to alimony and allowance settled.

In the matter of the application of the General Mutual Insurance Company of New-York.—Mr. Livingston appointed receiver.

Bogert vs. Wells.—Motion for judgment on account of frivolousness of defence in the answer denied without costs.

People ex rel. Cropsey vs. The Richmond Plank-road Company.—The motion to quash the mandamus is denied without costs, as the most proper place to move in is in the Second Judicial District, and it is not so clear that the plaintiff is not entitled to a mandamus, that he should not be allowed to raise that question by pleading.

Astor Fire Insurance Company vs. Cooper.—Order as to varying moneys settled.

Dawson vs. Richards.—Attachment granted.

Kernigan vs. Roy.—Motion to strike out complaint denied without costs.

LONG ISLAND.

The Sunday Riots—Payment of the Military.

At an adjourned meeting of the Kings County Board of Supervisors, held Tuesday afternoon, Supervisor Bergen, of the Committee on Accounts, presented a report against paying the Military for services rendered in the city of Brooklyn in June last, during the "Sunday Riots." The amount claimed by the Military is between six and seven thousand dollars, and the following reasons were set forth in the report for not paying the same:

1. Because there is no law making compensation for such services a County charge, or authorizing the Board of Supervisors to audit the same.

2. Because such compensation is probably, though not clearly, either a State charge or a charge on the military fund.

3. Because if such compensation were a County charge, the provisions of the statute would require a separate bill and affidavit from each one of the military men called into service, and would forbid the Board passing the bills for multitudes of individuals in one batch presented.

The report was made the special order for the next meeting.

Clerks of Police and Justices' Courts in Brooklyn.

The Authorities of Brooklyn have passed a law requiring the Clerks in the Police and Justices' Courts to give a bond in the sum of $1,000, with sureties to be approved by the Mayor, as security for the faithful discharge of their duties; also requiring the Clerks to attend at their office from the hours of 9 o'clock in the morning until 12 o'clock, noon, and from 2 until 5 o'clock in the afternoon of each day, Sundays and holidays recognized by law alone excepted; also requiring them to receive and account for all fees, fines and penalties which may accrue in said Courts, and further to keep a book prepared for the purpose, and make a detailed return on the 1st of each month to the Common Council.

The Long Island Bible Society.

This venerable Society held its thirty-ninth annual meeting in Hempstead, on Thursday last. The Corresponding Secretary, Rev. N. C. Locke, presented the annual report; Dr. Krebs made an address; "Father Green," who is in his ninety-sixth year, made a few happy remarks, and pronounced the Benediction.

The Society then proceeded to the election of officers for the year ensuing—reelecting most of the old Board—with some few changes. Laurens Reeve, Esq., of Jamaica, was unanimously elected President, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the lamented Dr. Goldsmith. It was resolved, in future, to hold the annual meeting in October, instead of December, which is usually an inclement season.

☞ James Beard, a fireman, was brought up before Justice Smith on Tuesday afternoon on a charge of committing an assault and battery upon William Ingliss, fireman of Engine Company No. 16. The accused waived an examination and was held to answer at a higher Court.

Arrest of Another of the Townsend Gang in Canada.—The Hamilton (C. W.) *Reform Banner* chronicles the arrest of another of the Townsend gang. His name is George Dean, and he was captured in the town of Saltfleet, after committed a robbery in that township. Dean confessed to being one of the infamous Townsend gang, who ruthlessly murdered poor Nellis lately, at Cayuga, adding robbery to the bloody deed. He says he was one of the three who stood outside of the house while the robbery and the murder were being committed inside. This makes two that have been captured.

CONCLUSION OF THE ARRISON TRIAL.

MOTION FOR A NEW TRIAL OVERRULED.

STATEMENT OF THE PRISONER.

THE SENTENCE OF DEATH.

The Cincinnati *Times* gives the scene in the Court room upon the rendition of the verdict against the infernal machine man. It says:

A little after 8 o'clock in the evening the Court room was again opened to spectators, a large crowd of whom were in waiting. Even the seats reserved for the benefit of the fair sex were soon filled with ladies. Inside the bar it was soon known that a verdict had been agreed upon. What it was, was not known, but it was easily guessed at. Early verdicts are always against the prisoner, was whispered in more than one ear, and the general expectation was against the accused. A solemn anxiety was depicted on every countenance, a dread wish to hear the few words upon which the life of a fellow-being depended.

With the jury, the prisoner was brought into Court and for the first time during his trial, was placed upon the prisoner's bench. He folded his hands and turned his eyes to the jury. We had a fair view of his countenance. It was sorrowful, deeply traced with care, yet fixed. An occasional deep drawn sigh, and a nervous twitching of the fingers, were the only signs of emotion. Yet his appearance seemed pitiful. He seemed to feel his fate?

Utter silence prevailed as the foreman arose and passed the sealed verdict to the Court. It was opened and read:

"We, the jury, find the defendant William Arrison *Guilty of murder in the first degree*, as charged in the indictment."

When it was read there was a move among the spectators, as if disposed to applaud. One man said rather loudly, "That is right!" but the prompt call of the Deputy-Sheriff for order was instantly obeyed. The announcement made no change in the prisoner's countenance; a deep drawn sigh was his only response. A young lady sitting by the side of Judge Flinn burst into tears, and even his Honor seemed much affected. Desirous of sparing the prisoner's feelings as much as possible, Deputy-Sheriff Higdon gave him a seat behind the Sheriff's desk, where he was free from the gaze of the spectators, which was fixed upon him.

We have mentioned that when the verdict was rendered, a young lady burst into tears. Soon after, she seated herself beside the prisoner and engaged in close conversation with him, during which tears flowed freely down her cheeks. We understand that during his residence here last Summer he paid his addresses to this young lady. She was subpœnaed by the State to testify against the prisoner, but took the summons so much to heart that Mr. Pruden, the prosecuting Attorney, agreed not to call her as a witness. We are not aware what the prosecution expected to prove by her, but suppose it was nothing of great moment. She had been in constant attendance during the trial, manifesting a great interest in the proceedings. She continued in close conversation with the prisoner until he was taken from the court-room.

The prisoner was escorted back to jail about 7 o'clock. Instead of conducting him to his old quarters, Jailor McLean took him to what is known as the Fatal or Murderer's Room. It is called the Murderer's Room from the fact that persons convicted of murder in the first degree have always been confined in that apartment, and the Fatal Room from the fact that every inmate of the apartment so convicted, has suffered the full penalty of the law.

The prisoner had but little to say. As soon as he was taken into the room, Jailor McLean informed him that he had an unpleasant duty to perform—that he must strip him and examine his clothing. The prisoner made no objection, but immediately changed every article of clothing, putting on those furnished by the jailor. Those he took off were taken possession of by Mr. McLean, who searched them. The prisoner requested the jailor to burn some papers in his pocket-book, which was done in his presence. At an early hour he drew himself upon his bed, and overcome, was soon asleep.

From the Cincinnati Columbian, Dec. 25.

At the conclusion of the argument for a new trial advanced by the prisoner's counsel, Judge Flinn took the case under advisement until Saturday morning. Mr. Pruden, on the part of the State, having declined to reply, at 10½ o'clock, his Honor took his seat upon the bench, and proceeded to review the argument. He referred to it as presented by the counsel for the defence on his three several points: 1. That new testimony could be produced in relation to the identity, as further set forth in the affidavit of Mr. Garrootz, the turnkey of the jail. 2. That the jury had returned verdict contrary to the ruling of Court. 3. That the verdict was contrary to the evidence.

His Honor, in reviewing the case and the argument for a new trial, spoke of the fairness and full opportunities presented for a full and impartial investigation offered by the State, and of the time consumed; which, though it was lengthy, was not at all too much; and concluded by remarking that he had, in face of popular feeling, twice admitted error in the finding of a Jury impanneled to try cases of murder in the first degree and overruled verdicts. His conscience and his heart, fortified by his understanding of the law, had sustained him; and now, perhaps pronouncing the last decision called from him in his present official capacity, he was still surrounded and sustained by the same honest convictions and judgment that had heretofore been his guide.

Mr. Dickinson gave notice that exceptions would be made to the ruling of the Court.

Judge Flinn said that until Monday 10 o'clock, the Court would be in readiness to entertain the exceptions made by counsel, and hoped they would make them as full and perfect as possible.

Wm. Arrison, the defendant, was then placed in front of the bar and commanded to stand up.

Judge Flinn then proceeded to address the prisoner as follows:

"William Arrison, you were indicted by the Grand Jury, under the first section of the Crimes Act, for the murder of Isaac Allison. The case was submitted to a Jury of your countrymen, and after a patient deliberation, this verdict was rendered. [The Clerk then read the verdict.] Have you anything to say why the Court should not now proceed to sentence you?"

The prisoner replied:

"There are some things I feel need to be said, but whether they would avail me now, I cannot say. I fondly hoped to get a new trial, in order to have time to prove my innocence. I presume it is not the intention in this, Hamilton County, to put a man to death without giving him time to prove his innocence, although it is almost the same thing as death to be confined in the Jail. Time to the guilty only goes to confirm their guilt. I am confident that if I had time there are things that could be brought to light that would prove my innocence, notwithstanding the beautiful network of testimony that surrounds me. I did not think until after the trial, that it would be of use to me to prove where I was on the Sunday and Monday before the explosion. If I had time I think I could prove where I was. There is another circumstance. When McCullough came to the jail to identify me, he says, I was standing near the stove. I will state here that I never attempted to keep myself from being seen by any person who was brought to the jail. I was on the platform when McCullough visited the jail. But this may be of no importance in the case. There are other things I flatter myself I could substantiate. I could prove that I never gave the box to the boys; but whether this would be important or not, I cannot say; but it would prove that one link in this beautiful chain was broken. There are other things I could prove, but, as I before said, I have not had time. I have nothing more to say."

The Judge said that he had fondly hoped that some showing would be made by which he would be relieved of the solemn duties he had to perform, but such was not the case. The trial had been approached by slow steps, and with tearful eyes, but the result left but one course for the Court to pursue. And in view of this being probably his last judicial act, he would say that, if any legal opportunity had been presented him of setting aside the verdict and granting a new trial, he would have been proud to do so. The taking of a life of a fellow man was the saddest of all duties, but the stern dictates of the law must be obeyed. But no good reason having been advanced, the Court must proceed to its painful duty—a duty as painful as the throbs of death itself.

"William Arrison, it is the sentence of the Court that you be taken from hence to the jail of Hamilton County, by the Sheriff, and therein confined until the 11th day of May, 1855, and upon that day, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the morning and 4 in the afternoon, you be taken to the place of execution by the Sheriff, and be then and there *hanged by the neck until you are dead*."

The prisoner remained firm and composed while being sentenced, and remained undisturbed and apparently indifferent. His brother, who stood by his side, trembled from head to foot, and burst into tears.

The long delay allowed by the Court before the execution of the sentence, will give the prisoner and his friends sufficient time to produce any new evidence, if it exists, that may tend to set aside the verdict. No more horrible or revolting murder was ever committed than that of which William Arrison has been convicted.

THE CHOLERA AT MESSINA.

Twenty-[illegible] Thousand Deaths in [illegible] One Month.

From the Boston Advertiser, Dec. 27.

The ravages of the cholera at Messina, during the past season, have been occasionally alluded to among other items of foreign intelligence, but we have seen no description of them. We have been permitted by the gentleman to whom it is addressed in this country, to lay before our readers some portion of a private letter from F. W. Behn, Esq., United States Consul at Messina. It was written without the smallest view to publicity, and is now printed without the author's knowledge. We have felt, however, that the public would be interested in the information which it contains relative to the ravages of the pestilence; and that the heroic self-devotion of the writer ought to be brought to the knowledge of the country at large.

MESSINA, 30th October, 1854.

My Dear Friend: Messina becomes more and more disagreeable, and will be dull during the next Winter. All our friends are in mourning, and the horrible time we have passed is too fresh in every one's memory to allow the slightest enjoyment. You have no idea of the horrors I witnessed, being every day in the street, assisting or consoling my friends and acquaintances. Happily we lost none of our family except the old Sicilian gentleman I used to employ in my office. He left me one morning at about 11 o'clock, in good health; he was violently attacked in descending the stairs, and died five hours afterwards. I have seen so much of real barbarism that I do not hold the majority of the inhabitants of Messina any better than the most savage Indians. In ordinary times they live under great restraint, and must behave well, or go into the Citadel, or on some of the Islands, but during the epidemic they had emancipated themselves so much that we all feared for our lives, and expected, if we escaped from the malady, we would be cruelly butchered.

The intention of the populace was positively to massacre all foreigners, but happily for us the poor creatures died so fast, that they were so horror-stricken as to lose even the faculty of thinking about their projects. The old General, Diveri, had taken such measures as I think fully sufficient to restore order, at the first movement.

Artillery and soldiers were parading the streets day and night, although the fatigue augmented the mortality among the troops. About 1,000 died, among them 45 officers. The priests and monks had almost all left the town; the number was merely sufficient to attend the dying.

The opinion was current among the populace, and even among the middle classes and the priesthood, that the Government directed the cholera to whatever place it desired, that poison was distributed, and that the foreigners knew of it, and were assisting and encouraging the distribution of poisonous matters. To persuade them of the contrary was impossible, and to attempt it dangerous.

The Intendente lost his wife and three servants, the Syndic and other officials died, and more than one-third of the foreign population. I tried several times to show that this mortality would not have taken place if poison had been employed, but I was laughed at, and received invariably the answer that those who died of the suspected class had mistaken the counterpoison, or taken it too late. The fear was so great that many persons were carried away before they had expired, the parents saying to those employed to burn the bodies "Take him, if not quite dead he will be so in a few moments." Many were thrown in the streets, and remained for days until a cart passed which had room for some few more. I know of one man who, though alive, was seen moving on a cart among the dead, and was taken from it by a charitable person, and is now living. You remember, perhaps, old ——, the Chancellor of the French Consulate; he died, his nephew and a clerk. The wife of the nephew fainted, when Galley slaves, (who had to perform this horrid duty, in order to recover their liberty,) came to take her uncle. One of them took her on his shoulder and threw her among the others, saying, "Never mind, she will die anyhow." She was burned like the rest. Many men left their wives and children, their parents, to die the best they could. I know of several who seeing themselves abandoned, jumped out of the windows to finish their misery at once. It is hardly possible to relate all the horrors, even those I witnessed myself. In 1837, when the cholera was raging all over the island, Messina was spared, therefore no fear was entertained and no preparations made. The city was without provisions, and, what is worse, without medicine, and skillful doctors. I obtained some medicines from the *Levant*. She passed on her way to Spezzia, and so did the [illegible], without coming to anchor. I also got some laudanum and biscuits from an American merchant vessel, after I had been several days without bread fit to eat. As I distributed a good deal of medicine, I consumed a great deal of laudanum. The last I got in town I paid $1 the ounce, and obtained it only after menacing the fellow that I would have him sent into the citadel if he would not give me what he had. I paid for camphor $2 50 the ounce.

The population of the city was reduced by emigration to about 45 or 50,000 persons, of whom 20 to 22,000 died from the 22d of August to the 10th of September. Of the consular body no one remained but myself, the Swiss, and Mr. [illegible], the Prussian Consul. The latter was badly attacked, but recovered. He lost his eldest son, who was married to a sister of Madame ——, his mother-in-law, and four servants. The English Consul, Mr. Barker, his brother, and two sisters, died; so did the Sardinian Consul and his numerous family; also the Tuscan Consul. Mr. Boulard, the French Consul, lost his eldest son, and then being attacked himself went with his family and servants to France on the 4th September. During his absence I took charge of the consulate and the administration of the French steamers.

[After giving a long list of victims, personal acquaintances of the writer and of his friend in this country, the letter proceeds:]

In one word there is not a family that has not lost some of its members. In the corner-house opposite mine, the father, wife, two grown daughters and a child, all died in twenty-four hours.

On the 27th of August, it became impossible that the bodies could be buried. Numbers had already been lying piled up for a couple of days, and, from that day on, they were all burned without regard to rank or fortune, in the last furnace we passed in going to Boulard's, on the Catania road.

Our Intendente, Mr. Joseph Castrone, and the old General Diveri, behaved bravely. The first never withdrew from his office, even not on the day he lost his wife. He loved her dearly, and was left with five young children, which he yesterday took to Naples to have them educated. He is a most excellent man, and has shown the greatest energy. After being deserted by all the principal officers of his department, even by the chiefs of police, he alone provided for the necessary assistance, had provisions brought from all directions and kept the town in perfect order. Were he an American, our country would be proud of him.

He was so much pleased with what I did, and with the little attention I paid in seeing him several times a day, and consulting with him about what had to be done, that he wrote a letter to General Filangieri, of which I enclose an extract. I think I do not merit such a eulogy, for what I did was done without display, and without the slightest idea that it would be remarked or mentioned; but as it was I sent a copy to Mr. Owen, our Chargé d'Affaires, who wrote to me as follows:

"I have yours of the 3d inst., (Oct.,) enclosing an extract from the letter of the Intendente of Messina, to the Lieutenant General,—an extract equally honorable to him and to you, which I have translated and incorporated in a dispatch to the Department, that it may remain a permanent record of your devotion, under circumstances than which I can hardly conceive any more trying. Bravery on the battle-field is a mere animal impulse, common to some of the lower animals, when compared with the rare moral courage necessary to act and to expose oneself amid the horrors of so terrible a calamity as that which you have just passed through."

[We subjoin a translation from the Italian of that portion of the official letter of the Intendente of Messina to Lieutenant General Filangieri, the Royal Governor of Sicily, which relates to the conduct of our Consul, Mr. Behn. The letter is dated 4th Sept., 1854:]

"I cannot conclude the present letter without informing your Excellency, that through all this gloomy period, the American Consul, Mr. Behn, gave proofs of a courage and self-denial which cannot be sufficiently admired. He performed the part, by turns, of physician, nurse, father, and benefactor, to all who had need of his aid; in a word, he omitted nothing which could entitle him to the gratitude of a community so deplorably chastised by the Divine hand. He visited me, and aided me in those gloomy days, in which I saw myself deserted by all; and I feel it a debt of gratitude not to conceal from the head of the Government the good offices rendered to me by a stranger, at a moment of such [illegible] desolation. JOSEPH CASTRONE, Intendente."

☞ The Catholics of Milford refused to obey the commands of their priest. The priest threatened to excommunicate them if they attended the lecture of Mr. [illegible], a Meagher man. They felt indignant and attended the lecture. One of them through the columns of the [illegible] denied the right of Pope or priest to interfere in their political affairs.—*Boston Journal.*

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 28, 1854.

☞ 600 lbs. Bourgeois Type For Sale—Very good, and in good order. Apply at this office.

The Times for the Mails.

THE DAILY TIMES (Morning and Evening) is issued every day except Sundays, and sent to subscribers by mail to any part of the country at SIX DOLLARS per annum.

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The WEEKLY TIMES contains a selection from the reading matter of the Daily, and is sent to mail subscribers at TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies will be sent for Fifteen Dollars.

Payments in all cases must be made in advance.

Congressional.

There were but few Senators in their places yesterday, and there was not much business done. They are said to require relaxation, and seem determined to take it. The House bill giving the assent of Congress to the transfer from the State of Massachusetts to the State of New-York, was introduced and passed; and after a reference of some other bills the Senate adjourned until Friday, with an understanding that on that day they would again adjourn until Tuesday next. In the House the Senate bill authorizing the construction of a subterranean telegraph from the Mississippi or Missouri river to the Pacific Ocean, was reported back to the House, with amendments, and referred to the Committee of the Whole. One or two other bills were referred to appropriate Committees, when the Army and General Post-Office bills were passed without debate.

Blunders of England.

If America has hitherto looked with coldness on the struggle now raging between the despots of Europe, she has found in the last intelligence ample evidence of the prudence and wisdom she displayed in withholding from them her sympathy and aspirations. The more we review and reflect on the treaty said to be ratified between Austria and the Western Powers, and of which we have already expressed our earliest impressions, the more we are struck with that strange fatuity, which, let us hope for some wise purpose, appears to direct the councils and the movements of the Western Powers. The old and truthful adage, "*Quem deus vult perdere prius dementat*," has surely if ever found an illustration in that madness which has driven England with *her known feelings*,—feelings which have found at last *avowed* expression in this new offspring of diplomacy—to change her position, as first assumed, of the protector of the liberties of Turkey, into that recently adopted, of the enemy of the Russian Czar. Those who know the feelings which silently worked at the heart of England's councils in entering on this war, can hardly listen without a smile to this pompous pretension, which would hold England up as a young giant of liberty, battling to crush the despotism of Russia. The present Government of England, or, at all events, the great majority of them, were from the start opposed, by their hereditary principles, sympathies and interests to this war; and it was not until the eleventh hour that "half consenting they consented" to yield to that tide of popular feeling which swelled outside and forced them in. So far from looking on the Czar as the tyrant despot, which it is now the fashion to represent him, Lord Aberdeen, the chief of the British Government, has over and over again held him up to the gratitude of Europe as its saviour from anarchy and disorder, and the most powerful barrier against those occasional great upheavings of the popular heart. Those feelings have been shared and expressed by nearly every member of the present Government of England, and repeatedly by Lord Lyndhurst, who it appears has consented to quit his retirement and take down once more his brilliant spear to give battle to the Czar. It is indeed patent to the least keen observer that the British Government was reluctantly "dragged," to use the Foreign Secretary's own words, into this war, by her new ally of France, to whom war is a necessity, war with Russia a revenge, and by that generous impulse of the English people, (for the impulses of all peoples are generous,) artfully worked out for their own purposes by the opposition, which revolted against a poor, weak ally being trampled on by a rude and arrogant power.

Having entered on this war *with such feelings*, it was inconsistent with the interest of England and with the relation she bore to the differences between Russia and Turkey, to have invaded the Crimea at all. Turkey never counseled the expedition. The occupation of the Principalities was the cause of war, their evacuation should have seen its close. Looking over the graves of so many brave men, whose deeds of heroism, however misapplied, leave so noble a memory behind, we have no desire to dwell upon the imbecility which marks the whole Crimean Campaign, whether looked on in a military or political point of view. What we wish to point out is, that from the hour that England abandoned her first position of defender of the rights of Turkey, and assumed the bolder and more daring attitude of striking down the despotism of Russia, from that hour she gathered round her standard the sympathies *of the people of Europe*—sympathies which grew more eager and intense as the attitude became more bold and daring, and as she appeared, in devotion to this object, to sacrifice all those feelings which must have made peculiarly ungrateful to a country like England an alliance with one whom France regards as a despot, and she herself, whatever may be the outward bearing, inwardly loathes as a perjurer and usurper. The sympathies of the people grew around the allied standard not alone because Siberia is a household word of terror, and the Czar and Knout are held as a death's head and cross-bones in every house of Central Europe, but because they felt that every blow which smote the neighboring despotism of Russia must make Austria reel, and that the invasion of the Crimea could not possibly be intended as an act of individual animosity against the Czar, but as a giant stroke deliberately aimed at the heart of that despotism of which the Czar is the incarnation and Russia the throne. It was not without some apprehensions and misgivings that the people of Europe saw England stand forth in this new character of champion of liberty, to which her old traditions, her bearing in the last war, and her own oppressions, where she had the power, offered so strange a contrast. Peoples, however, are ever confiding, and love to adopt those views which nearest tally with the sympathies of their own hearts. The huge facts of the invasion of the Crimea, and the unnatural alliance with France were raised up before them, and they bowed down and believed. In this moral strength England and France had a fountain from which they might have drawn strength and unlimited replenishment to maintain their ground against Russia, were the forces threefold the number they are represented to be.

The new Treaty, however, if it really be a thing of life, has given a death-blow to the sympathies of Europe. For ourselves, we have never shared the opinion held by many, that Lord Palmerston was a friend to the liberties of Europe. We know that by those who have bled and suffered and sacrificed for freedom, he is held in unmitigated distrust. On occasions where it suited English party objects, he has uttered high sounding words in praise of European Freedom, but in the hour of its struggles he never lent it a hand. He belongs to a profession and class in whom the people should be slow to trust. Diplomacy is not a profession which enlarges the mind or ennobles men's impulses; nor is the English aristocracy distinguished for a love of freedom. We confess, however, we could have hardly believed that two such wily statesmen, two such veterans as Palmerston and Louis Napoleon would, after a fortnight's incubation, have brought forth so ridiculous a mouse. A treaty forsooth in which England and France guarantee to Austria *everything* and receive in return—a Hapsburg *promise!* And for this has been sold the sympathy of the people of every land! The people of Europe hate Austria more than Russia, because Austria's population being civilized and entitled to enjoy freedom, feel the chain of despotism gall them the more deeply. The idea of England and France being the enemies of despotism has, at all events, been now fairly disposed of. To protest against despotism in Russia and uphold it in Austria were too irreconcilable a position for even the Allies to assume. With the people themselves the struggle, if it comes, must rest. They, too, must have an alliance,—an alliance against Despotism, whether throned on the Danube or Vistula, on the Seine or Thames.

Gen. Cazneau's Treaty and the Dominican Republic.

Next to Cuba the largest of the West India islands is Hayti, and just now it occupies the public attention more completely than any of them, except that Queen of the Antilles. For several years American diplomacy has been bothered by its inhabitants;—it seems by the terms of a treaty lately promulgated, that our long efforts promise at last, faintly, perhaps, to be crowned with success.

Sympathy with all men under the sun who profess an attachment to republican principles, has always been the weakness in which Yankees especially glory. Had the population of Hayti been covered by Providence with a skin less generously colored, with thinner lips, and hair that never kinked, Hayti would long ago have experienced the embraces of American hospitality, her independence been acknowledged, and her liberties fanning themselves under the Ægis of our extraordinary protection. But "blood will tell," and it was not to be expected that the black blood of a Haytien republican should be permitted to warm in the veins of any representative to Washington. African blood prevented the recognition of Haytien independence of old. African blood takes away the possibility of Hayti's ever being annexed as a sovereign State in our Union, and it will be—more than all, our timorous conservatism, dread of additional State Senators, or suspicion of weakening our Confederacy by spreading it too far around the globe,—the *color* of the Sandwich islanders feebly suggesting to the ignorant the possibility of African blood that may yet reject the treaty of annexation, which even now, doubtless, is speeding as rapidly as steam can urge it, across ocean and isthmus, between the Hawaiian islands and the United States.

Cuba is impudent, however. It is exceedingly annoying to have our United States mails subject to the impertinent restraints of Cuban officials, and our steamers obliged to "coal up" at Havana, or nowhere in all the archipelago. Moreover, it is not forgotten how France, three years since, suddenly arranged for the occupancy of the peninsula of Samana. There being bidders about, it is not strange that our Government should think it best to make a bid for the privileges of the island, even though the Haytien is a negro; and though from the mulatto of Dominica, be he bleached never so long, the taint of African blood will not out.

Hayti, as all readers will remember, has at present two distinct Governments ruling over its territory. Faustin the First is Emperor over the western 11,000 square miles. A negro of great pretensions but exceedingly small abilities. While the Dominican Republic, that embraces the eastern 18,000 square miles of the island, acknowledges the Presidency of Santana, a white man, of Yankee sympathies and predilections. Politics are not a one-sided affair in the Dominican Republic any more than here, and the opposition to Santana acknowledges the powerful leadership of Baez, a cunning and Jesuitical mulatto, who is supposed to be thoroughly French in his fancies, and quite Napoleonic in his ambitions.

Treaties of friendship always make pleasant reading, unless they are too long winded. We are indebted to the last we have read to a cotemporary, which publishes one signed *Ministers* Tejera and Bido, *for* the Dominican Republic, and by William H. Cazneau on the part of the United States. This treaty, as yet, has not received the sanction of our own Senate, neither does it enjoy that of the Dominican Legislature. It contains thirty articles, and is long enough to have settled graver differences between first-class Powers. The treaty is one of amity. It is as safe for us as the arrangement would have been to the iron pot that sought to enter into partnership with the earthern one that Æsop saw floating down a stream. The mutual arrangements of the powers remind us of the lion and the lamb who agreed that whatever else should happen, the grass on their mutual premises should be inviolable,—yea, though they should come to hate, to tear and devour each other, their grass plots should be sacred. The articles stipulate very properly that each shall enjoy like rights and the rights of the citizens of their several countries wherever they are. Thus, a Dominican may live in Charleston and hold property there and in all respects act like a South Carolinian, except in the matter of voting and holding office. There is a very pleasant interchange of consuls arranged for also—with this remarkable exception, however, that each of the contracting parties *shall be at liberty to except those ports and places in which the admission and residence of Consuls, Vice Consuls, or Commercial Agents may not appear convenient.* This clause, which saves such ports as may be tender on that point, the annoyance of colored Consuls among them, is the sop which the Cerberus of the South ought to be satisfied with. It is said that upon this very point the President and the Legislature of the Republic are at issue. When Mr. Webster was instructing our Minister Extraordinary to Hayti, (Mr. R. M. Walsh,) how to manipulate to secure peace between the belligerents that three years ago threatened to exterminate each other on the island, he authorized him to say that "any agents they might appoint *not of African extraction* would be gladly received;" and he instructed Mr. Walsh moreover, to assure the Haytien authorities that in such terms there was nothing which *should* offend their just pride;—from which it is evident that the provision is not one that was lightly introduced.

The treaty provides amply for the surrender and delivery of criminals, among which it includes specifically the "forgers or falsifiers of documents," and "public agents or salaried persons who abuse confidence." Very liberal terms are secured to persons of both nations who engage in navigation. The advantages would be equal were the commerce of the two equal. As it is not, we, perhaps, should not complain if they are satisfied. They have long been accustomed to hard bargains, and very likely would be surprised at anything more liberal. The terms of the treaty provide for its extension over the period of twelve years from its ratification, or until one year after a definite intention with reference to it has been signified by one of the parties. It bears date Oct. 5, 1854. It strikes us as quite doubtful whether it will be ratified within the ten months which are recommended in its thirtieth article as the limit of time that should be allowed to expire before it is made a law between us. For, as readers will remember that we published some five weeks since, although the Dominicans were well enough disposed, the dusky Soulouque, *alias* Faustin the First, sent down his threats that he would let loose upon his ancient enemies his 22,000 soldiers to harass them if they signed it; and the French and English Consuls on the 7th of September united to protest against it. On the 17th of November Gen. Cazneau protested with dignity and firmness against their consular interference. The prospects of the ratification of the treaty then are not *very* flattering at present. Here, the South will hardly be appeased by its 19th section, since it recognizes negro Dominicans as being quite as good as white Americans. There, the Legislature is to be coaxed out of its most cherished doctrine of "consuls of *any* color to *any* port," while France and England stand and whisper mischief into each ear, and Faustin threatens a new war. Happy as the treaty would make us, we doubt if Gen Cazneau's mission is yet accomplished.

"Political Mechanics."

In another column will be found letters from two of the orators at the meeting held in the Park on Friday last, ostensibly to devise means of *relief* for the unemployed and suffering poor of this City. They are written professedly in reply to our strictures on their remarks. We censured them for using an occasion of *charity* for the promulgation of political opinions, and the prosecution of political objects. Instead of exculpating themselves from the charge, both these gentlemen in these very letters, renew the political argument which we had condemned as utterly out of place, in connection with what ought to be a purely benevolent movement. They do not seem to understand that when a man is starving, the best thing that can be done for him is to give him something to eat,—and that his worst enemy is the man who seizes that opportunity to plunge into a discussion of abstract politics or theology, to denounce men who differ from him in opinion, and thus repel the sympathy and the kindness from which alone relief can be expected, and nobody will be guilty of such folly, unless he has some selfish object in view, for which he is willing to sacrifice the interests of the suffering whom he professes to serve. All the points that these gentlemen raise in their letters,—temperance, free trade, nativism, the public lands, &c. &c.,—may be very well discussed at the proper time, but to thrust them into a meeting called to save men, women, and *children, from starvation, is a flagrant desecration* of charity and an outrage to common sense. This is the offence for which we censured their speeches; and their letters show that the censure was not undeserved.

Mr. Buckman is emphatic in his demand of what we mean by "*political* mechanics." We have not the slightest objection to tell him. We mean men who make politics a *trade*;—who seek the favor of mechanics, and clamor loudly in their behalf, for the sake of their political support;—who seek by these means influence over them, not to improve their condition or enlighten their judgment,—but to stimulate their passions and obtain control over their political action;—and whose efforts for mechanics and the poor generally culminate in the pursuit of office *for themselves*. We hold such men to be always the worst enemies of the class which they claim to represent;—and when, under pretext of seeking for them aid under severe and temporary suffering, they play upon their passions and attempt to enlist them in angry political and social collisions with their fellow citizens, we feel it our duty to rebuke and denounce them.

Mr. Buckman starts by declaring our report of his remarks to have been incorrect. For his own sake we hope it was. He either forgets, however, or is unable to deny its accuracy in any particular, and substitutes for such denial an edifying but rather untimely dissertation on the evils of society in general. He winds up, however, with a piece of special pleading, not very creditable to his frankness or his judgment. He says that he did not advise the poor to seize by force the property *of others*, but only their own:—and that the products of their labor *were* their own. That depends altogether on what Mr. Buckman means by the products of labor. If he means the *wages* of labor, he is right. But if he means the aggregate *result* of labor,—the house it builds, the flour it grinds, the coat it makes, &c.,—then he is wrong. And the general train of his remarks showed that this was the construction he put upon it.

We are glad to observe that the mechanics themselves have very generally seen the injurious tendency of such sentiments as those which we have noticed; and that the resolutions adopted at subsequent meetings have disclaimed all sympathy with and responsibility for them.

The Citizen.

We understand that John Mitchel has withdrawn from *The Citizen*, and from public life. One reason for this step is that his eyesight has been injuriously affected by his labors; and another is the conviction that the extent to which he has been personally identified with the paper has been injurious to its influence and prosperity. He confesses that he has been grievously disappointed in the temper of the American people,—finding them much less disposed than he had imagined, to encourage the free expression of opinion upon all subjects. The *Citizen* lost about *ten thousand* subscribers in consequence of the proclamation of his desire for an "Alabama plantation well stocked with fat negroes;"—and several thousand more followed when he commenced the war upon Archbishop Hughes. Mr. Mitchel declares his intention to remain in entire obscurity for at least *four years*. He will still contribute, however, to the *Citizen* mainly on literary topics, and always under his own signature. The paper will be conducted hereafter by Mr. McClenahan, who has been connected with its editorial department from the beginning.

Mud—The Dirt-King.

We feel called on to make a note of the extraordinary depth of the mud in the streets, not by way of rebuking the lazy Commissioner who has the streets in charge, and allows Contractors in these hard times to pocket thousands of the people's money without doing a dollar's good to the public, but simply as a phenomenon and a sign of the corrupt times. Mud yesterday was in Broadway, on an average, four inches deep. In the cross streets and about the wharves it was incalculable, without lead and line, or a three-fathom rod. On the ladies' dresses it was thick enough to make brocades and bombasines of like color, and patent leathers and cow-hide boots were alike in polish and pretension. The minds of men revert to the golden age of dirt—the days of Arcularius. People would be pleased to see the name of the Official, to whom they are indebted for their present abundant supply of street-dirt, in print that they might honor him as he deserves. Does the worthy gentleman aspire to the notoriety of his predecessor?

Our readers will find on the second page of this Morning's Times a very graphic and interesting sketch of the life and career of the Earl of Cardigan, who led the British Cavalry in the mad, brilliant and fatal charge at Balaklava. Few among the officers of the British Army are more distinguished in their profession, for military skill and courage than he,—and none, we presume, would dispute with him the palm for heartless profligacy and reckless disregard of the virtues and decencies of social life.

We are informed that a number of ladies in the Fifth-avenue are making arrangements for a magnificent ball, to be given at the Academy of Music, for the purpose of raising money for the benefit of the suffering poor. The idea is a very good one, and if it is carried out with the energy and skill which we may fairly expect from those who are engaged in getting it up, it cannot fail to be highly successful.

We understand that Gen. John Watts De Peyster has been appointed Adjutant General by Governor Clark. This completes the Governor's military appointments. Gen. D. is a young man of decided ability, thoroughly acquainted with the condition and necessities of the militia service of the State, and admirably qualified, in all respects, for the efficient discharge of the duties of the office.

Amusements.

Burton's Theatre.—In our remarks yesterday anent the new comedy of "A Wild Young Man," we unconsciously wounded the feelings of an amiable lady. We noticed and commented on the imperfectness and want of animation in Mrs. Burton's performance. We learn now that Mrs. Burton was not the representative of the character on the preceding night, (the first of the comedy,) in consequence of the dereliction of the original. Mrs. Burton, with the devotion of a wife, threw herself into a gap wherein no mere artistic enthusiasm could have persuaded an actress to plunge. To prevent that bugbear to a manager—a disappointment—she went on the stage that evening on the shortest possible notice, without time to select proper costume, without a rehearsal, and, of course, without a perfect knowledge of the words of the author or the business of the scene.

That Mrs. Burton managed so well is to us a matter of surprise. Had we known the facts of the case at the time they would have excused many more deficiencies than we observed.

Wallack's Theatre.—A cleverly constructed and ably written drama, in two acts, called "The Sisters," was produced here last night. It is taken from the French, and has been adapted for this establishment by Mr. F. J. O'Brien.

Although totally different in every respect, this drama resembles two others of the same school already popular—the "Corsican Brothers" and the "Courier of Lyons," inasmuch as the action of each depends on the mistaken identity of leading characters—the two characters being sustained by the same artist. It requires no ordinary ingenuity to develop a plot of this peculiar and very effective character. When successfully done the drama merits applause. We may safely add "The Sisters" to the two popular dramas mentioned by way of illustration.

Therese, (Miss Rosa Bennett,) an amiable, honest and beautiful seamstress, is betrothed to *Georges*, (Mr. Dyott.) He is wealthy; has provided house, furniture, &c., for his future wife, and waits in anxious expectation the hour when he shall make a humble, but loving girl, his wife. Friends drop in, and he introduces them proudly to *Therese*. One of the number, *Ernest Bridoux*, (Lester,) is startled when he sees her face; he asserts confidently that he has seen her before at the opera; dressed in costly apparel;—that she is in fact the Baroness whom everybody knows. *Ernest* is a giddy fellow, and talks much at random; his story merely provokes a smile. Presently a highly excited individual, *Jules D'Anceny* (Stewart,) introduces himself and demands in a frantic manner, whether *Georges* is the man who expects to marry the Baroness. *Georges* replies that he does not know the Baroness, has never seen her, and as a final assurance tells *Jules* that he is to be immediately married to another lady, *Therese*. *Jules* goes away satisfied. In the meantime *Therese* has donned the wedding garments, and enters radiantly. She has scarcely spoken a few words to her intended when *Jules* returns more fierce than before, sees her, denounces her as the *Baroness de Rosier*, a heartless coquette, a courtesan; plucks the marriage wreath from her brow, she faints, and the curtain descends on the first act.

In the next act we are introduced to the real *Baroness de Rosier* (Miss Rosa Bennett.) She is as *Jules* described her. With her is a very amusing German Count whom she has succeeded in hooking at the Springs. The occasion is a Masquerade ball, and among the guests are several who know *Therese* and think now with terror that they see her once more in the Baroness. The *German Count* (H. B. Phillips) is excessively annoyed by the peculiar sensation his wife is evidently creating. After awhile *Georges* enters; he is determined to seek in the gay world some respite from his long sorrows, whilst he is cogitating, a Milliner crosses the stage with a new dress for one of the ladies; *Georges* turns round at the sound and is thunderstruck to behold *Therese*. She spurns him from her, and upbraids him for believing the infamous story of her identity with the Baroness, and to rid herself of his supplications escapes. Confused and sad he stands uncertain what to do. Masqueraders enter; a domino speaks to him; he fancies he recognizes the voice; beseeches her to unmask; she will not. Determined to satisfy himself, he plucks away the mask, and beholds the Baroness, or, as he supposes, *Therese*. The German Count immediately resents the insult, draws upon *Georges*, and they cross swords. The Baroness flings herself between the combatants, and in the frenzy is stabbed. In the midst of the confusion, *Therese* reenters. The wounded Baroness is her sister. The mystery is unriddled. Matters are summarily adjusted, and the curtain falls on the conclusion of a really clever plot.

The dialogue is smooth and well distributed, and the dramatist has done his work with ability. Of the acting, we must generalize by saying that we have never seen a piece go so well on a first night. Miss Rosa Bennett has a splendid part, and distinguished herself more than on any previous occasion. Mr. Lester, as *Ernest Bridoux*, went through a difficult *rôle* with a wonderful amount of animation. In the masquerade scene he wears the costume of a harlequin, and the lightness of head and heel he displays is something marvelous.

The drama has been carefully placed on the stage; the costumes and scenery are all good. It was eminently successful, and was announced for repetition every evening this week amid loud applause.

Musical.

Academy of Music.—To-night is the Manager's benefit. The encomiums we have so often penned concerning the excellent programme of operas produced here belong mostly to Mr. Hackett, and indicate how much we are indebted to his enterprise. To-night he should have a bumper. The attraction is of no ordinary kind. For this occasion, Donizetti's comic opera of "Don Pasquale" will be produced. The cast is superb—Grisi, Mario, Badiali, Susini, &c.

Messrs. Hall & Son, the eminent music publishers, have just decided to reduce the price of their entire catalogue of non-copyright music to an average of one-half its former rate, and as far as possible intend to adapt their new prices to the national decimal currency. Both facts should be widely known, for they are in accordance with the spirit of the times, and will reward their spirited originators.

From the Wreck of ship St. Patrick.

The lighter schooners *John G. Rolche* and *Excelsior* arrived yesterday from the wreck of ship *St. Patrick* ashore at Barnegat, and report that the ship was rapidly breaking up when they left, which was on the morning of the 26th inst. She will be a total loss. A portion of her rigging, sails, &c., have been saved and brought to the City by the above schooners. There is but little chance of saving any cargo, as she is going to pieces very fast.

The steamtug *Titan* left the City at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, having a lighter in tow, for the wreck; but, owing to the dense fog, she did not proceed any farther than the Narrows, where she lay at anchor last night.

The Children of the Poor.

A little work breathing gentleness and kindness to those in sorrow and distress, and inculcating principles of unselfish sympathy among men, entitled "*The New Bond of Love*," has been committed to us by its generous author, for sale for the benefit of the many poor children whom this season unhappily finds destitute and homeless. As the price is so trifling we feel sure that the gentle and the good will avail themselves of an opportunity of combining direct benefit to the poor with indirect in propagating sentiments calculated to inspire charity to others. *The Bond of Love* lies for sale at our office. Price [illegible] cents. The profit of the sale will be handed to Mr. Brace, for the use of the Children's Aid Society.

Anniversary of the Mission School.

On Thursday evening the Tenth Anniversary of the Ludlow-street Mission School will be held in the Norfolk-street Baptist Church, between Broome and Grand-streets. This school is not sectarian; the teachers are taken from all denominations of Christians, and, as it has done good service, it deserves encouragement. Great efforts have been made to render the exercises both pleasing and instructive, and they should be rewarded with a full house. The admission is 25 cents.

☞ The *Crusader* reviews the profit and loss of Convents and Nunneries. He thinks they pay their founders a handsome profit. "The dowry of one heiress frequently pays for an establishment, and money pours in constantly during the life-time of the Novices' parents." He urges that a statute should be passed appointing inspectors to visit such establishments to make inquisition for any females detained there against their will.

Union Theological Seminary.

The catalogue of the Union Theological Seminary in this City for the ensuing year has been published. The institution now numbers 96 students, of whom 26 are in the senior, 31 in the middle, and 38 in the junior classes; and 2 are resident licentiates. Among the students are 2 from Turkey, 1 from Greece, and 1 from the Choctaw Nation. The Professorship of Church History is vacant.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

FESTIVAL HAT.—THE INTRODUCTION OF NEW Patterns in Gentlemen's Dress Hats for the Annual Festival of Christmas Holidays, has its origin in our firm. The offering for this season (made up of our Standard Hat, and the popular new quality and priced Hat announced in our Quarterly for September, 1854,) is now ready. In this announcement to our customers, we deem it proper to state that every exaggeration and inaccuracy has been carefully excluded, confining ourselves in its production strictly to the acknowledged rules of art.
LEARY & CO., Astor House,
Leaders and Introducers of Fashion for Gentlemen's Hats.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
PURE WINES AND SPIRITS
at wholesale prices, in quantities to suit.
ARTHUR KENDALL,
Wine Merchant, No. 7 William-st., New-York.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—THE IMMENSE CROWDS who have daily thronged the great Fancy Bazaar of H. S. ROGERS, No. 449 Broadway, the past week, is sufficient proof that his Goods are cheaper than the cheapest, and that the people are fully satisfied with their bargains. The same and even greater inducements are offered to his customers the present week. Mr. ROGERS has just taken from the Custom-House an invoice of the most splendid French Goods, especially adapted to this season, which, with the other large stock, (above $20,000 worth,) will be sold without reserve, as the building must undergo extensive repairs in consequence of the late disastrous fire in the rear.
H. S. ROGERS, Fancy Bazaar, No. 449 Broadway.

SPLENDID HOLIDAY PRESENTS—PIANO-FORTES.—The subscribers would call the attention of those desiring to make a truly splendid as well as useful Holiday Present, to their elegant Crystal Palace Prize Piano-Fortes, [illegible] ... every style of case, from 6½ to 7 octaves, of a quality which cannot be surpassed, which will be fully warranted [illegible].
GROVENSTEEN & TRUSLOW,
No. [illegible] Broadway, adjoining the St. Nicholas Hotel.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—HORACE WATERS, NO. 333 Broadway, [illegible] ... HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.
P. S.—Between this and New-Year's day Mr. W. will sell Pianos, Melodeons, Music, and Musical Instruments of all kinds at a greater discount than he has ever made before.

SILK AT 50 CENTS PER YARD.—WE WILL OFFER this morning 10,000 yards of Striped and Plaid Silks at [illegible] ... worth 6s. Also, Rich Plaid Brocade [illegible].
E. H. LEADBEATER,
No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

PREPARATORY TO REMOVAL, WE ARE OFFERING at retail our large and choice assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, at Reduced Prices. Our assortment of Winter Under Garments, Gloves, Cravats, Ties, Robes de Chambre, Suspenders, &c., is not surpassed by any in the City.
C. B. HATCH & CO., No. 98 William-st.
N. B.—Will remove in January to No. 69 Chambers-st., northeast corner of Church-st.

FIVE HUNDRED SPLENDID DRESSES
For Holiday Presents,
At 75 cents, $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75 each.
Only half the original price.
To close out the Winter Stock.
Also—Shawls in Wool and Brocha, from $4 to $8.
G. B. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 29 Greenwich-st.,
Between Robinson and Murray.

HIGH & CO.'S SALAMANDER SAFES, WILDER'S PATENT.—Twelve years in use and not a dollar's worth of books and papers consumed in one of them. They have been tested in accidental fires one hundred and seventy-two times. Very suitable for New-Year's presents. For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, Nos. 146 and 148 Water-st.
The only makers of Safes combining Wilder's and Rich & Co.'s Patents.

SPECIAL STOCK SALE NOTICE.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will hold a Special Auction Sale of Stocks and Bonds on SATURDAY next, [illegible] ... ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS FROM AUCTION.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 289 Broadway, and No. 54 Reade-st., have on hand [illegible] Lace and Muslin Curtains bought at auction at a great sacrifice, and will sell the same for a few days at great bargains, full 50 per cent. less than the original cost of importation. Go early, for this is a rare opportunity. Also, the largest stock of Window Shades and Cornices in the City, all of which must be sold cheap.

THE LAST DAY BUT TWO.—ONLY A FEW DAYS remain for my patrons to supply themselves with the [illegible], Castors and Tea Sets, so useful and pleasing for New-Year's presents. I'll try to keep a supply through the week; but, though not sold at auction, they are daily "going, going" from the store, Nos. 4 and 6 Barclay-st.
LUCIUS HART.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM—RHEUMATISM IN ITS most painful forms, also scrofula, old [illegible] ... cases of diseases of the blood, [illegible] ... Kidneys, incipient consumption, &c., are permanently cured by this great purifier. Principal Depot, No. 246 Grand-st. 75 cents per bottle.

BOYS' CLOTHING.—OUR LARGE STOCK OF Boys' Winter Clothing, and the season in which we are closing them out, deserve the early attention of families supplying their boys during the holidays.
D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, cor. Warren-st.

[illegible] PEOPLE COLLECT AT KNOX'S CORNER, [illegible] they can purchase hats, furs, caps, [illegible], umbrellas, &c., suitable for holiday gifts, cheaper and of better quality than elsewhere. If you wish to be convinced, make a call at No. 128 Fulton-st., or at No. [illegible] Broadway.

ALBUM FOR 1855.—THOMAS BAKER'S ALBUM FOR 1855, containing a choice selection of Vocal and Instrumental Music, embellished with beautiful vignettes, and elegantly bound, price $5. A most splendid present for a New-Year's Gift. Published by HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

SINGLE HATS AT WHOLESALE PRICES.—MOLESKIN, very fine and beautiful finish, equal to any four dollar hat in the City. Those that desire may save a dollar or more by leaving a call [illegible] at the New Hat Company, Nos. [illegible] Nassau-st. Soft hats and all other fancy styles, equally low.

NATURAL FLOWERS FOR NEW-YEAR'S DAY.—What is more handsome for the table on New-Year's Day, or more suitable for a present to a lady than a basket of beautiful natural flowers put up in REID'S unequaled style? Gentlemen of taste please call at REID'S, No. 657 Broadway, near 11th-st.

OVERCOATS, TALMAS, BUSINESS COATS, DRESS AND FROCK COATS, &c.—We are closing out our elegant stock of the above garments at greatly reduced prices.
D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, cor. Warren-st.

SWEDISH HAIR CREATOR—THREE VEGETABLE preparations, comprising Bottle of Liquid and Jar of Pomade, are for sale by all the principal druggists, and at the Depot, No. 289 Broadway, corner of White-st. Price $1 for the two. Sent to any part of the United States.

TAKING STOCK.—FROM NOW TILL THE FIRST of January, we will offer our large and elegant stock of Winter Clothing at very low figures, to close the season.
D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, cor. Warren-st.

THE SMITHSONIAN HOUSE—ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN, Broadway, corner of Houston-st.—Rooms, 50 cents a day, and with parlors adjoining, $1 additional. The proprietor invites the patronage of ladies as well as gentlemen. See advertisement under "Hotels," in this paper.

ROBES DE CHAMBRE, EMBROIDERED SMOKING JACKETS, GENTLEMEN'S SHAWLS, &c.—A very select stock of the above for Holiday Presents, at very reduced prices.
D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, cor. Warren-st.

GREAT SALE OF FURS.—DARK RUSSIAN MINK Capes and Cuffs for $18, $25, and $30; Hudson's Bay Sable sets for [illegible], Stone Marten, and other Furs, at equally low prices.
GENIN, No. 214 Broadway,
Opposite St. Paul's Church.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL HOLD HIS REGULAR semi-weekly auction sale of stocks and bonds THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For further particulars, see his advertisement in another column.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Persons in Delicate Health, whose appetite is feeble, and who are troubled with indigestion, and palpitation of the heart, will find the most rapid and surprising relief from the use of DR. McCLINTOCK'S DYSPEPTIC ELIXIR. This purely vegetable Elixir has been used by Prof. James McClintock, late of the Philadelphia College of Medicine, with unfailing success, for twenty years. Price $1 per bottle. Sold by Druggists everywhere, and by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 128 Fulton-st., New-York, and THOS. BAILY, No. 9 Bible House.

The Simplest and Most Certain Cure for Consumption and Bronchitis in all stages is Dr. McCLINTOCK'S PECTORAL SYRUP. It contains no narcotics, and never causes sickness. It acts by strengthening, purifying, healing, and promoting the absorption of tubercles and ulcers in the pulmonary organs. Price $1 per bottle. Sold by all druggists, and by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 128 Fulton-st., and THOMAS BAILY, No. 9 Bible House.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

Redding's Russian Salve—25 Cents a Box—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. E. SHEBER, Philadelphia.

Those $3 75 Boots made to Order by A. BAKER, No. 18 Ann-st., are made of the best French calfskin, with spring shanks, and are warranted to wear as well as any $5 or $6 boots. Double-sole boots, $4; water-proof boots, $5 [illegible]. Best French patent leather boots from $4 to $7. Give them a trial.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1854.

The Undersigned Citizens of the Thirteenth Ward recommend holding a meeting on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, the 28th inst., at Onderdonk's Hall, corner of Clinton and Grand-st., at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of effecting organization for the relief of the poor and necessitous. The citizens of the Ward are generally invited to be present.

[illegible]	Silas L. Smith,	W. H. McCoskie,
John B. Ryerson,	Calvin Sweezey,	Charles M. Smith,
Charles Merrill,	Marcus D. Bonner,	John H. Gardner,
[illegible]	S. J. Rosenblatt,	John H. Briggs,
[illegible] Mather,	Oliver S. Powell,	Amos H. Coit,
[illegible]	Samuel Atkinson,	Jas. E. Andrews,
[illegible]	John P. Russell,	James H. Cook,
[illegible] J. Perry,	Isaac H. Gibbs,	John Dixon,
[illegible]	Viner L. Cornell,	Robt. Onderdonk,
[illegible]	Stephen Deuse,	Benj. Waterman,
[illegible] Polhamus,	Ira A. Clark,	Gilbert C. Deane,
[illegible]	C. S. McAvoy,	W. L. Bryant.

At an adjourned Meeting of the officers of all the City Railroads, held on the [illegible] of October, 1854, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That at expiration of the [illegible] term for which Tickets are now out the system will be abrogated, and no more issued to pass any person free over either of the City Roads named below.

NICHOLAS DEAN, Pres. N. Y. & Harlem Railroad.
[illegible]ENTON PEARSALL, Pres. [illegible] Railroad.
[illegible] A. DARLING, Pres. 2d-av. Railroad.
[illegible] S. LIBBY, Pres. 6th-av. Railroad.
[illegible]LIVER CHARLICK, 8th-av. Railroad.
[illegible], Secretary.

[illegible] Cakes for the Holidays.—TREADWELL'S BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY, No. 85 Chambers-st., between Bleecker and Bedford-sts. [illegible] Ice Cream, Fruit Ices, Jellies, Charlotte D'Russe, Pyramids, Kisses, Mottoes, Maccaroons, Ratafees, and a general assortment of small basket cakes. [illegible], Pound, Raisin, Citron, Almond and Currant Cake, [illegible] Cake, Almond, Sponge and [illegible] Cake, Fancy, &c., of superior quality. [illegible] assortment of Ornamental Cake for New-Year. [illegible] rooms now open. [illegible] Sandwiches. TREADWELL'S Home-made or Family [illegible] superior to anything of the kind in the City, as it [illegible].

JOHN P. TREADWELL, No. 85 Chambers-st., between [illegible].

[illegible] American Settlement Company for Founding [illegible] and County in Kansas.—PUBLIC MEETING.—[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 28, at 7 o'clock, at No. 161 [illegible] [illegible] Office, No. 110 Broadway.

GEO. WALTER, General Agent.

[illegible], Secretary.

[illegible] To Ladies and Gentlemen of Wealth and [illegible].—An unforeseen circumstance has prevented the meeting being held at the time as stated in the [illegible] [illegible] on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 29, 1854, at 7½ o'clock, in the Lecture Room [illegible] Chapel, for the purpose of [illegible] [illegible] which you are respectfully invited to attend. By order,

Hon. DANIEL WILLIS.

JACOB T. SMITH, Secretary.

[illegible] Fifteenth Ward.—The citizens of the XVth Ward are requested to meet at the Lecture Room of the Stuyvesant Institute, Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING, 28th inst., at 7½ o'clock, to devise some plan for the relief of those of the Ward who are suffering from want of employment or [illegible].

Wm. Chauncey,	[illegible]	L. W. Stevens,
Thomas Suffern,	Leonard W. Kip,	Isaac G. Barker,
W. C. [illegible],	[illegible]	Edward L. Beadle,
	Geo. Griswold,	and others.

Western Farm League.—A public meeting of the Association will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 28, at 7½ o'clock, at No. 186 Bowery. All persons desirous of emigrating to the West are particularly invited to attend the meeting, as several communications have been received from the Locating Committee, which cannot fail to encourage persons to join this League. Members, and those who have subscribed our tracts, are solicited to be present on this occasion.

T. W. FIELD, President.

The Annual Meeting of the members of the Mercantile Library Association will be held in the Lecture Room, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 2, 1855, at 7 o'clock. The election for officers of the Association for the ensuing year will be held in the Library Building, on TUESDAY, Jan. 16. The polls will be opened at 8 A. M. and close at 9 P. M. By order of the Board.

HENRY A. THOMAS, Recording Secretary, pro tem.

Dr. Morse's Compound Syrup of Yellow Dock Root.—Having been thoroughly tested for the last five years, it has now become a general standard family medicine throughout the country for the complete cure of dyspepsia, [illegible] headache, liver complaint, [illegible] cancer, biliousness, [illegible] and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood. Prepared by Dr. C. MORSE, the inventor, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York, sole general agent. Quart bottles, price $1.

Mercantile Library Scientific Lectures.—Prof. HENRY D. ROGERS, of Boston, will deliver a lecture at Clinton Hall on THURSDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock, on "The proof manifested in the Geological History of our Globe of the Law of an Universal Progress in the Material World." Tickets 25 cents each.

DOUGLAS LEFFINGWELL, FRANK W. BALLARD, JOHN CREBAR. } Lecture Committee.

Don't Wear False Hair.—I will send a full receipt to make an article for forcing the whiskers or hair to grow thick and heavy, in two months at the furthest, for $1. [illegible] made for sale, will pay a [illegible] of 200 to 250 per cent. Moustaches and whiskers [illegible] in eight weeks; hair in twelve to sixteen.

ROBT. THURBER, New-York City.

Mechanics' Society Lectures, 1854-5.—FIRST COURSE.—Commencing at 7½ o'clock.

Jan. 2.—Rev. THOMAS [illegible].
Jan. 16.—Rev. THOMAS STARR [illegible].
Jan. 30.—JAMES T. BRADY, Esq. [illegible].

J. A. BURDICK, Chairman.

Post-Office, New-York, Dec. 12, 1854.—[illegible] and after the 1st of January next the price of letter [illegible] this office will be [illegible]. Some additional [illegible] have been made which will be rented to each applicant [illegible].

[illegible] POWERS, Postmaster.

[illegible] Meeting [illegible], at [illegible] Broadway [illegible] Bowery, opposite Spring-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock. [illegible] Committee [illegible] invited to attend.

JOHN STEVENS, President.

Sixth Anti-Slavery Lecture.—At the Tabernacle, TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 2, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. HENRY W. BELLOWS. Subject—*The Pro-Slavery Testimony of the Northern Conscience Cross-questioned.* Admittance 25 cents.

German Lectures.—The third of the series of lectures will be delivered by A. BOERNE at Hope Chapel, No. 718 Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 28, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*The Temperance Phrase.* Tickets for the remaining lectures of the course, $1; single tickets, 25 cts.

The Anniversary of the Orphans' Home of the Protestant Episcopal Church in New-York, will be celebrated in Calvary Church, in this City, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Dec. 28. The services will commence at 7½ o'clock.

Special Notice.—All those who desire quit claims from the undersigned for lots at Mount Vernon before Jan. 1 will leave their names and the number of lot at J. VANDERBILT'S, No. 51 Fulton-st., to-day or to-morrow, or send post-paid to Mount Vernon.

JOHN STEVENS.

The First Anniversary of Holy Innocents' Church and School, [illegible], near Broadway, will be held on THURSDAY, Dec. 28, at 11 A. M. The address will be by Rev. JOHN McVICKAR, D.D. A collection will be made in aid of the charities of the church.

A Place to Visit during the Holidays.—Take a look inside of the CRYSTAL PALACE. It is full of great [illegible] [illegible]. We understand it is still open to the public, at a small charge. Go and see it.

Notice to Butchers and Drovers.—Monday next Jan. 1, 1855, being observed as a general holiday, the regular cattle sales day for cattle, at the Washington Drove-yards will be on TUESDAY, Jan. 2.

PERSONAL.

CAPTAIN HENRY POWELL PRYCE.—If the widow of the late Captain Henry Powell Pryce, or his son, will call at No. 65 South-st., they will hear of something to their advantage. Should this notice be seen by any person who can give information regarding either, it will be suitably acknowledged by FOSTER, ELLIOT & CO., No. 65 South-st.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

WINES, BRANDIES, IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEYS, OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

LONDON AND PHILADELPHIA PORTER, SCOTCH, BURTON AND PHILADELPHIA ALES.

Of most Popular Brands.

CHAMPAGNE CIDER,

In quantities to suit purchasers, at moderate prices. Terms cash.

N. B.—Champagne Wines, Cordials, Liquors, Cigars, &c.

JOHN J. STAFF, No. 399 Broadway, corner of Anthony-st.

PLATED WARE AND FANCY GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

The subscriber invites the attention of buyers to his extensive assortment of PLATED WARE, consisting of URNS, TEA KETTLES, TEA SETS, CASTORS, CAKE BASKETS, FRUIT STANDS, &c. Also, IVORY HANDLE TABLE CUTLERY. PLATED ON GERMAN SILVER FORKS AND SPOONS. FINE WATCHES and JEWELRY in great variety.

HIRAM YOUNG, No. 19 Maiden-lane.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

The subscriber invites the attention of the public to his splendid and new stock of JEWELRY, WATCHES AND DIAMONDS, at the lowest prices.

PHILIP UMBACH, (Successor to David Rait,) No. 391 Broadway, corner of White-st., up stairs.

GREAT CONFECTIONERY ESTABLISHMENT. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

HENRY MAILLARD, No. 621 BROADWAY.

50,000 French Chestnuts, iced in Sugar, (Marron Glacés, or stuffed, (Déguisés)—prepared in the most delicious manner. Also a large assortment of Superior Confectionery, and an Invoice of Paris Fancy Boxes, Baskets, Toys, &c., &c., are now on exhibition. Admission free.

SPECIAL HOLIDAY NOTICE! TREMENDOUS REDUCTION FROM FORMER PRICES, TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS OF THE YEAR. LORD & TAYLOR will continue the closing sales of their immense stock AT BOTH STORES, until SATURDAY, Dec. 30. EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS will be offered in

RICH PLAID AND STRIPED SILKS, cheap and beautiful.
VERY RICH DRESS SILKS, latest Paris styles.
SUPERB WHITE, PINK AND BLUE BROCADES AND SATINS, suitable for evening dresses.
FRENCH MERINOES AND CASHMERES, every color and quality.
PARIS AND MANCHESTER PRINTS.
BRILLIANT CASHMERE AND SCOTCH WOOLEN PLAIDS.
ENGLISH MERINOES, MOUS. DE LAINES, AND PRINTED CASHMERES.
ENGLISH, WELSH AND PRINTED FLANNELS.
LINENS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, &c., &c.
ALSO,
CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS OF CLOTH, VELVET, AND OTHER MATERIALS, superbly trimmed and of the most approved designs.
BLACK AND COLORED SATINS AND LYONS SILK VELVETS, every width and quality for cloaks.
LYONS AND VIENNA BROCHE LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS, a great variety of beautiful patterns.
MERINO, CASHMERE, AND EVERY OTHER DESCRIPTION OF SHAWLS.
TOGETHER WITH A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, &c., &c.

LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., and new Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

HOLIDAY LIST OF BOOKS.

D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 BROADWAY, HAVE NOW READY THEIR CATALOGUE OF ELEGANT ILLUSTRATED AND STANDARD BOOKS, ADAPTED FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS, THE DRAWING-ROOM TABLE, &c.

It will be sent to any address on a post-paid application. An early selection of Christmas presents will insure a good choice. Never before have such desirable books for Christmas presents been published.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS. JACKSON & MANY

Invite their friends and the public to call and examine their large and elegant assortment of WATCHES, RICH JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, SILVER-PLATED SETS, URNS, PITCHERS, FRUIT STANDS, CAKE BASKETS, SPOONS, PIE KNIVES, &c., which they are retailing at manufacturers' prices, to suit the times.

JACKSON & MANY, No. 189 Bowery, cor. Broome-st.

PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

ILLUSTRATED BOOKS IN SPLENDID BINDINGS, embracing Ancient and Modern Authors. ANNUALS, ALBUMS, JUVENILE BOOKS. FANCY ARTICLES. Writing Desks, Portfolios, Amusing Games, Gold Pencils and Gold Pens, Backgammon Boards, &c., &c.

T. J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway, corner 4th-st.

GIFT BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

ANNUALS, STANDARD POETS, BIBLES, TESTAMENTS. PRAYER BOOKS, &c., &c., elegantly bound. JUVENILES, in endless variety. DIARIES FOR 1855—Eleven different sizes, in various bindings, our editions, the most complete series published. CASH [illegible] of various kinds. Wholesale and retail by

KIGGINS & KELLOGG, No. 88 John-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS—No. 90 Fulton-st. FANCY STATIONERY, Writing Desks, (a great variety for ladies and gentlemen,) Card Cases, Porte-monnaies, Tablets, Port Folios, Dressing Cases, Ladies Reticules, &c., &c. For sale by

SLOTE & JANES, No. 90 Fulton-st., near William.

GIFTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—The subscriber having imported most extensively in anticipation of the approaching holidays, NOT AT ALL EXPECTING THE PRESENT HARD TIMES, has resolved upon making an immense reduction in the prices of his present magnificent stock of

CLOAKS, SHAWLS AND FURS,

commencing on MONDAY, the 18th of December—preferring this course to carrying over a large stock to another season. Parties, therefore, desirous of making purchases for Presents, have now an opportunity of selecting from one of the richest and most extensive stocks in the City, at unprecedented bargains.

FURS.

Beautiful sets of Sable Mink, at	$15 to $30
Beautiful sets of Stone Marten	15 to 30
Splendid sets of Hudson's Bay Sable	25 to 60
Splendid sets of very rich and dark	75 to 100
Splendid sets of Mountain Marten	8 to 15
Splendid sets of Siberian Squirrel	8 to 8
Splendid sets of Canadian Sable	10 to 15
Splendid sets of Fitch Marten	12 to 14
Magnificent sets of real Ermine	25 to 30
Magnificent sets of Chinchilla	25 to 35
Magnificent sets of Kolenski	25 to 45
Exquisite real Ermine Capes (very large)	25 to 50
Exquisite real Chinchilla	70 to 80
Exquisite real Stone Marten	70 to 80
Exquisite real Hudson's Bay Sable	120 to 150
Exquisite real Russian Sable	250 to 500

CLOAKS.

Very good and fine Ladies' Cloth	$10 and $12
Superior and fine Ladies' Cloth	14 and 15
Splendid and fine Ladies' Cloth	16 and 18
Very rich imported and embroidered Ladies' Cloth	20 to 25
Velvet Cloaks, (very best Lyons)	[illegible]
Superb Cloaks, (very best Lyons)	[illegible]
Magnificent Cloaks, (the richest of the season)	[illegible]
Very rich Satin Cloaks	25 and 30
Very rich Moire Antique	25 to 30

SHAWLS.

Being determined, if possible, to effect a total clearance of our present stock of Shawls, the prices are as follows:

Excellent all-wool Broche Square Shawls	$10 and $12
Excellent all-wool Broche Long Shawls	15 and 18
Superb Chaine Laine Square Shawls	12 and 14
Superb Chaine Laine Long Shawls	15 and 16
Magnificent Chaine Laine Long Shawls (very fine)	20 and 25

Also, a few very choice specimens of India Camel's Hair, Delhi, Deccan and Persian Needle-work Shawls, imported expressly for the occasion, at a similar reduction.

A single inspection of the above-named articles, and a comparison of the quality and prices, is respectfully solicited.

GEO. BULPIN, Proprietor of the Paris Mantilla Emporium, No. 361 Broadway.

GIFT BOOKS, ANNUALS, &c.—The largest assortment of Annuals, Albums, Gift Books, Juvenile and Toy Books, Papier Mache and Rosewood Work Boxes, Writing Desks, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, [illegible], Card Receivers, Pearl and Ivory [illegible], Card Cases, Souvenirs, Paper Weights, [illegible], Chess Ornaments, Backgammon and Checker Boards, Dominoes, Games, Dissecting Maps, Puzzles, Pocket Cutlery, Paper Flowers, Motto Papers and Verses, Children's [illegible], &c., &c., together with all kinds of holiday presents, at Jacob's old stand, No. 90 Canal-st. [illegible].

JACOB SMITH, Jr., [illegible].

HOLIDAYS.—GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a rich assortment of DIAMONDS and all kinds of fine Gold Jewelry.

GOLD LEPINE, four holes jeweled [illegible]
GOLD WATCHES, from [illegible]
SILVER WATCHES, jeweled [illegible]
PLATED TEA SETS, double plated [illegible]
PLATED CAKE BASKETS [illegible]

All our goods are warranted to be as represented.

SQUIRE, LANDER & CO., No. 97 Fulton-st., N. Y.

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Not so fast, gentlemen; a word if you please! Who authorized you to assume that "Ruth Hall" is Fanny Fern? How do you know that Hyacinth is none other than the distinguished chronicler of matters of [illegible]? Fanny Fern has not said so; we have not hinted such a thing. It is wrong to draw such a picture of the editor in question, or of others of whom you pretend to find portraits in this book, if you say that are in fault, and not Fanny. She has presented them as fancy sketches. You alone, have called them portraits, and if a wrong has thus been done, you only are guilty. Fanny sketches a character—handsome, gifted, fervent, heartless, foppish; that, say you, is A. B. exactly. Fanny draws another; that is precisely C. D., you say. If, then, injustice is done to A. B. and C. D. by such comparisons, are not you alone to blame?

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[illegible]

MARKET REPORTS.

Weekly Review of the Dry Goods Trade.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 27, 1854—6 P. M.

There has been but very little done in Dry-Goods since this day week. The heavier operators have retired for the season, which is about over; while only a few retail dealers are in market, and these are buying so sparingly that the aggregate transactions are of the paltriest nature, and indicative of no radical changes in the condition of the business. The stocks remaining here are moderate in extent, but larger than desirable, and they would be sold at somewhat lower rates than even the lowest of the season, could buyers be found therefor. These, however, are indisposed to take hold, unless owners accept their offers, which, in most cases, are extremely poor ones, and would be very injurious to sellers, were these to consent to such terms. They are reluctant to do this, and in consequence our market is exceedingly quiet and depressed.

Brown and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings are selling slowly at languid prices. There is less activity in Cotton Flannels, which are in light supply and steady. Denims and Drills are unchanged. Ginghams are quoted at [illegible] ⅌ yard, with limited sales. Lawns, Nankins and Osnaburgs rule dull and heavy. Printing Cloths, Prints, Stripes, and Ticks, are inactive and unsettled. [illegible]

Woolens appear very quiet, and are irregular in price, with a fair amount, especially of unseasonable goods, offering. Cassimeres are sparingly dealt in at former figures. Cloths, Flannels, Jeans, Linseys, and Mouslin de Laines, are essentially unaltered. Satinets and Tweeds are moderately active at previous quotations.

Foreign fabrics are quite dull, and in most cases nominal in value. The imports are of a very limited nature; and we are given to understand that it is most probable there will be no considerable increase in this respect for some time to come. This is one source of encouragement; and if judicious retrenchments be made in other directions, where it is very desirable that such should be promptly effected,—the result cannot fail to prove highly beneficial to all interested in the business.

Markets—Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 27—6 P. M.

ASHES—Continue dull and heavy at $7 25 for Pearls, and $6 50@$6 62½ for Pots, ⅌ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—The market is quiet but firm for American Yellow at 28c. ⅌ lb.

BRICKS—North River Hard are scarce and stiffly held at $6 75@$8 ⅌ thousand; but the sales are not large.

CANDLES—The inquiry is moderate and prices are well supported. The stock is not very heavy.

COAL—Foreign remains pretty well depressed. The sales since our last notice include 285 tons Scotch Cannel at $10 50@$11; 100 tons do. Splint at $8 25, cash; 300 tons best Liverpool Orrel, chiefly at $7 25; and a cargo of Sydney at $7 ⅌ chaldron, usual credit. Anthracite is in moderate request at $7@$7 50 ⅌ ton, of 2,000 lbs., delivered.

COCOA—There is very little doing in this line,—but with a small amount offering, prices remain about the same.

COFFEE—Is not very brisk, but it is steady. The day's sales comprise 40 pkgs. Java at 12½c.; 150 bags Rio at 9½c.@10c.; 300 Bahia at 9c.; and 800 St. Domingo, for export, at 8½c. ⅌ lb.

COPPER—A limited business is being transacted in New Sheathing at 29c.@30c.; Yellow Metal at 26c.@ 26½c., and Old Sheathing at 20c. ⅌ lb. Other kinds are unchanged.

COTTON—The market is inactive, yet very firm. The stock is quite small for the season,—being estimated at only about 31,000 bales on hand and on shipboard. The day's sales have been confined to about 600 bales within the annexed range:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. and Texas.
Ordinary	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
Middling	8¾	8¾	8¾	9
Middling Fair	9½	9½	9½	9¾
Fair	9¾	9¾	10	10¼

FEATHERS—Prime Live Geese are inactive, at 40c.@ 42c. for Western, and 37c.@38c. for Southern, ⅌ lb.

FISH—Dry Cod appear very quiet, at $3@$3 37½ ⅌ cwt. Pickled Cod are worth about $4 ⅌ bbl., but are not in much demand. Large Mackerel are rather sparingly offered and purchased at $19 50 for No. 1; $15@$15 25 for No. 2, and $8 50@$8 75 for No. 3, ⅌ bbl. Small Mackerel, Pickled Salmon and Pickled Herring are dull and almost nominal. Smoked Herring are selling slowly at 25@28c. for Scaled, and 20c. for No. 1, ⅌ box.

FLAX—We have nothing new to notice under this head, the market being inactive and prices quite irregular.

FLOUR AND MEAL—With a continued small supply and a good demand, both for home use and shipment, chiefly for the former purpose, State and Western brands have again increased in value 6¼c.@12½c. ⅌ bbl., and at the close, they still favored sellers, who now generally refuse to sell at our lowest quotations. The day's sales embrace 8,200 bbls. We quote:

Superfine No. 2	$8 00 @$8 50
Ordinary State	9 [illegible] @ 9 [illegible]
Straight State	9 [illegible] @ 9 12½
Favorite State	9 12½ @ 9 25
Mixed Western	9 [illegible] @ 9 37½
Common to Good Indiana and Michigan	9 37½ @ 9 50
Fancy Michigan	9 50 @ 9 75
Common to Good Ohio	9 25 @ 9 50
Fancy Ohio	9 50 @ 9 75
Extra Ohio	9 75 @11 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 75 @10 50
Fancy Genesee	9 75 @10 25
Extra Genesee	10 75 @12 00

Canadian is improving in demand and value. This day's sales reach 1,600 bbls. superfine at $8@$9 25, in bond, and $10, duty paid, ⅌ bbl. Southern also tends upwards, the stock being comparatively limited, while there exists a very fair demand, in part, for the home trade and for shipment. The day's sales include 1,750 bbls. at $9 12½@$9 87½ for mixed to good and favorite brands, and $10@$10 75 for fancy and extra ⅌ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is without essential variation. Rye Flour is moderately inquired for at $6 75@ $7 for fine; and $7 75@$7 87½ for superfine ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is rather scarce, but not dearer. The day's sales embrace 250 bbls. Jersey at $4 25; and 150 bbls. Brandywine at $4 68¾@$4 75 ⅌ bbl.

FRUIT—There is less doing in this line, and prices slightly favor buyers. This day's transactions include 500 boxes Bunch Raisins at $2 70 for dry and $3 25 for Wet dried; 150 boxes Layer do. at $3; 250 half boxes do. do. at $1 65@$1 70; some Southern Pea Nuts at $1 25 ⅌ bushel, and Havana Oranges at $7 ⅌ bbl. Western Apples are salable and firm at $3@$3 50 for sound to prime selected ⅌ bbl. Dried domestic fruit is unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat is extremely scarce and quiet, parties disagreeing about the prices. Genesee White, of prime quality, is variously quoted at from $2 50@$2 60, ⅌ bushel; but in the absence of a sufficient supply, and of sales, these rates are entirely nominal. The range for prime White Michigan is from $2 25@$2 40, ⅌ bushel. This day's sales have been confined to 2,000 bushels handsome Canadian White, free, at $2 37½; and 1,600 bushels good Northern do. at $2 25. Rye is inactive and languid at about $1 40, ⅌ bushel. Barley rules dull and heavy,—being of uncertain value. Oats are in moderate supply, and are actively inquired for at 50c.@52c. for Jersey; 55c.@58c. for State; and 56c.@61c. for Western, ⅌ bushel. Corn is not very brisk, but as the stock is not a heavy one, owners are not anxious to sell, and prices are steadier than we had occasion to observe in our last. The day's sales comprise 35,000 bushels at 93c. for Southern Yellow; 97c.@97½c. for Western Mixed, from store; 95c.@96c. for Southern White; and 95c. for round Yellow, ⅌ bushel.

GUANO—Peruvian is quiet, but otherwise unchanged. Mexican is plentier, and may be quoted $25@$40, according to quality, mostly $30@$35, cash and 4 mos., ⅌ ton.

HAY—River is not so active, and 14 now quoted at 85c.@$1, for shipment, and $1 12½ for City use, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HEMP—There is nothing of moment doing in this line, and prices are almost nominal. The supply is not a very heavy one.

HIDES—The market, with a larger stock, is quiet and heavy; yet no important change has occurred in prices since our last.

HONEY—There were 50 bbls. Cuba in bond, bought for export to-day, at 48c. ⅌ gallon.

HOPS—Some 75 bales new brought 34c.@36c. ⅌ lb.

IRON—Remains quite inactive, and is of uncertain value.

LATHS—Eastern are still procurable at $1 62 cash, ⅌ thousand; but are sparingly dealt in at this rate.

LEAD—The market continues without animation, and prices are without improvement.

LEATHER—There is not a great deal arriving, and on this account the market is firm, though quiet, for domestic tanned sole. French Calf Skins continue quiet, most of the sales being in the shape of orders from the Western trade, to fill up their assortments, and for the supply of present wants—some few sales have also been made to the trade near by—prices have continued without alteration, but are much too low to warrant orders for the Spring sales; we quote 30s@35 lb., 55c.@58c. and 38@40 lb., 62c.@66c., 4 months, ⅌ lb. English Salted Sheepskins are unaltered.

LIME—Rockland is arriving and selling slowly, at 95c. for Common, and $1 12½ for Lump, ⅌ bbl.

LUMBER—No important variation has occurred in this line since our last. The stock is fair, the demand moderate, and previous quotations are sustained.

MOLASSES—Has scarcely varied. This day's transactions do not exceed 200 bbls. New-Orleans, at 26c., and a small lot of clayed Cuba, at 19c. ⅌ gallon.

NAILS—Cut are salable and firm at 4¼c. ⅌ lb. Nothing new to notice in other kinds.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine appears dull and heavy at $4@$4 25 ⅌ 280 lb. Sales were made of 100 bbls. Spirits do., at 47c. cash, ⅌ gallon; and 260 bbls. common Rosin, at $1 37½ ⅌ bbl., delivered. Tar is inactive and nominal at $3@$3 75 ⅌ bbl. City Pitch is [illegible] at $2 75 ⅌ bbl.

OIL CAKE—We have heard of no additional transactions in this line worth mentioning. The market is almost nominal, and holders are very firm.

OILS—Crude Whale is in moderate demand at 65c.@ 67c. ⅌ gallon. Bleached Winter Whale is selling slowly at 75c.@78c. ⅌ gallon. Crude Sperm is quiet and nominal. The last transaction in it was at $1 75 ⅌ gallon. Unbleached Winter Sperm is retailing at $1 80@ $1 85 ⅌ gallon. City Seed Oil is worth 90c. ⅌ gallon, but is inactive. Palm is quiet and languid at 9c.@9¼c. ⅌ lb. Olive is sparingly dealt in at $1 15@$1 20, in casks, ⅌ gallon; and $3 37½@$3 50 ⅌ basket. Linseed is in rather slack request at 85c.@88c. ⅌ gallon. Lard Oil appears inactive but steady at 80c.@85c. ⅌ gallon.

NEW BEDFORD MARKET.—Since our last, the market continues wholly inactive. We have received from the Treasury Department the following statement exhibiting the quantity and value of Sperm and Whale Oil, Whalebone and Sperm Candles exported to foreign countries from the United States, for the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1854:

	Gallons.	Value.
Sperm Oil	907,555	$1,105,162
Whale Oil	756,158	813,237
Sperm Candles	300,880 pounds.	77,091
Whalebone	3,164,570 pounds.	918,304
Total		$2,[illegible]

IMPORTS.

Of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States, for the week ending Dec. 26, 1854:

	bbls. sp.	bbls. wh.	lbs. bone.
From Jan. 1 to date	72,257	318,659	3,404,277
Same time last year	98,556	251,521	5,798,974

PLASTER—Nova Scotia Lump is dull and heavy at $3@$3 25, per ton. Nothing new in other kinds.

POTATOES—Domestic are in very moderate supply and demand. We quote common Domestic, $2 75@$3; and prime Carter's and Mercer's, $3 25@$3 50 ⅌ bbl. Nova Scotia Mercer's in bags from vessel at $1 25 ⅌ bushel. Some Germans are coming forward; and there have been likewise several lots English received,—a few of which have been sold, at $3 50 ⅌ bbl.

PROVISIONS—Pork is less freely offered, and has increased in value. The demand is brisker. The day's sales consist of 2,400 bbls., at $15 50 for City Prime Mess, $12 62½@$12 87½ for Mess, closing at the latter rate, and $12 25 for prime ⅌ bbl. Dressed Hogs are selling less freely, at 6c.@6⅛c. ⅌ lb. Cutmeats are inactive at 6c.@6½c. for hams, and 5c.@5½c. for shoulders, ⅌ lb. Bacon is scarce and in good request, at 8¼c.@8¾c. for short Middles, in dry salt, rib in, and 9¼c. for boneless ⅌ lb. Lard is in fair demand at former prices. The day's sales consist of 300 bbls. good to prime, at 10⅛@ 10¼c.; and 100 kegs prime, at 10¼c. ⅌ lb. Beef is more active at unchanged figures. The day's movements comprise 1,000 bbls., at $6@$7 for Country Prime; $9 50@$14 25 for do. Mess; $15@$15 25 for repacked Chicago do.; and $15@$16 for extra do., ⅌ bbl. Of Cleveland Prime Mess Beef,—which forms the bulk of the stock of this kind,—there were 200 tierces Common sold, to-day, at $21. Good is worth $24@$25, and Prime Chicago $27½@$28, ⅌ tierce. About 300 bbls. Beef Hams found buyers at, according to quality, from $12@$16 ⅌ bbl. Butter is selling pretty freely, at 13c.@19c. for Ohio, 19c.@24c. for State, and 25c.@28c. for Orange County, ⅌ lb. Cheese is moderately inquired for, at 10c.@11½c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—The demand is moderate, chiefly for export. There is no disposition to speculate, and there is no inquiry for the British Provinces. The trade thither usually terminates with the closing of internal navigation. The day's sales comprise 200 tierces at $3 75@$4 50 ⅌ 100 lbs.

SALT—Rules dull and heavy at old quotations.

SEEDS—Holders ask 11c.@11½c. for Clover ⅌ lb.; but it is quiet at these figures. Flax and Timothy are unaltered.

SOAP—There were 50 boxes Castile bought at 11½c.@ 11¾c. ⅌ lb.

SPELTER—Some 50 tons Plates have been sold since our last at a price equal to about $5 31¼ ⅌ 100 lbs.

SPICES—We have heard of nothing really new in this line, the market being quiet but firm.

SUGARS—Remain inactive and languid, with small sales of Cuba at 4½c.@4¾c., and New-Orleans at 5c.@5½c. ⅌ lb.

STEEL—The market is inactive, and prices are barely sustained. We quote:

English	⅌ lb.— 16 @— 18
German Cast	— 12 @— 14
English Spring	— 6½@— 7½
American Spring	— 5 @— 5½
English Blister	— 9 @— 14
American Blister	— 4½@— 5½
Milan, (in bond)	— 5½@— 5½

TALLOW—Prime is in limited supply and demand, at 11½c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—Continue very quiet, and are somewhat nominal in price.

TIN—Only a limited inquiry exists for this article, at 27c. for Straits, 27c. for Banca, ⅌ lb.; $8@$8 62½ for I. C. Coke Plates, and $10 75@$11 for I. X. Plates, ⅌ box.

TOBACCO—The demand is less active, but the market is steady. The stock is moderate, of all kinds.

WHISKEY—Sales of 400 bbls. Ohio and Prison transpired, at 38c.@39c., cash and short credit, ⅌ gallon.

WOOL—We have heard of no considerable sales since our last. The market is pretty well supplied; but the inquiry from manufacturers and from the trade, is limited. Prices rule heavy, and in some cases, display a drooping tendency.

FREIGHTS—Were doing better. For Liverpool, the engagements include 20,000 bushels Corn, in bulk and bags, at 6d. and 6½d. ⅌ bushel; 400 bales Cotton at 1d. ⅌ lb., and 250 bbls. Pork at 3s. For Glasgow, the shipments embraced 500 bbls. Flour at 3s. For London and other parts, the engagements were limited and rates about the same. The latest charters have been a ship, 977 tons, hence bound to Valparaiso, from Calcutta to Liverpool or London, at £4 10s.; a bark from Cuba, with Sugar, to Falmouth, Eng., for orders, to a port between Havre and Hamburg, £3; a Br. brig from Jamaica to London, sugar £3, pimento and ginger £4, rum 3s.; another, same voyage, coffee £3 10s., (or if with sugar, £3); a schooner to Porto Rico and back, 40c. for sugar, and $3 for molasses, on deck; a schooner to Guadaloupe 50c. for dry, and 60c. for wet bbls., and 10s. ⅌ foot measurement; a ship, 1,050 tons, with 232 United States troops and six officers to Key West, Charlotte Harbor, Pensacola and New-Orleans—$4,940 for the run out; a schooner from the Chesapeake to Boston, timber, $4 50 ⅌ M.; and a new ship, 700 tons, to Calcutta and back, on private terms.

New-York Cattle Market—Dec. 27.

Carefully prepared every Wednesday for the Daily Times.

For Beeves, at ALLERTON'S, Washington Drove Yard, corner of Fourth-avenue and Forty-fourth-street, and at CHAMBERLAIN'S, Hudson River Bull's Head, foot of Robinson-street. For Cows and Calves, Sheep and Lambs, (also for Beeves occasionally,) at BROWNING'S, in Sixth-street, near Third-avenue; and also at O'BRIEN'S, Central Bull's Head, (for Cows, Calves and Beeves only,) No. 3 Sixth-street, and at Union Drove Yards for Swine.

TOTAL RECEIPTS.

For the past six days at all the principal markets named above.

Beeves	1,837	Swine	4,948
Veals	286	Milk Cows	209
Sheep and Lambs	10,094		

RECEIPTS BY RAILROAD.

	Harlem.	Erie.	Hud. River.
Beeves	467	108	200
Veals	104	23	—
Milk Cows	44	—	12
Sheep and Lambs	1,613	1,000	100
Swine	—	7,000	100

BEEVES.

In accordance with the alteration of the principal Market-day, we repaired to Bull's Head to-day and found things just as we anticipated, the opponents of the change having had but little influence, everything passing off to the entire satisfaction of all parties; and we are glad to see those who were so clamorous against it acquiesce with the majority, and we doubt if six of those interested in the fixing of a market-day would desire a falling back to Monday. Now the owner can start within 300 miles of New-York, arrive here with his cattle, dispose of them, and return to his home without interfering with the Sabbath day.

PRICES.

(Estimated by the Pound in the Quarter.)

Extra quality Beef at	11c.@11c.
Good quality Beef at	10c.@10½c.
Common quality Beef at	9c. @ 9½c.
Inferior quality Beef at	7½c.@ 8½c.

At ALLERTON'S, the principal market, we found only 915 in the pens, which is 130 less than on last Thursday, and we noticed a decrease also (a *fortunate circumstance,*) in the supply of that class of brutes styled "Grasshoppers." As is usual during the holidays, the demand for good and extra quality is quite brisk, which enabled owners to obtain an additional advance on last week's quotations. From the South our supply is only slightly augmented, the immense business doing in packing for foreign markets consumes the greater portion of that which in ordinary seasons would find its way to this market. The prices procured to-day are fully ½c. ⅌ lb. higher, and if it were not for the large supplies of dead meats exposed for sale, and the scarcity of money, our market would be still higher; for when we compare the receipts of Beef with those of the corresponding period last year, they fall short over one-half, and notwithstanding the unfavorable weather prevalent to-day the market closes with an upward tendency.

At the down-town markets cattle meet with ready sale at our quoted prices.

The receipts for the past six days at the different markets are as follows:

At Allerton's	1,005	At Browning's	384
At O'Brien's	273	At Chamberlain's	275
Total			1,837
Received last week			2,519

For the benefit of our country readers interested we give the following:

J. H. CARPENTER had 25 head of three year old steers, from Cattaraugus County, average about 6½ cwt., of common quality, and sold at 9c.@9½c. He sold at Bergen yesterday 22 head to New-York butchers, the best at $68 a head, and 15 not as good at $44.

BARNEY BARTRAM had 32 head from Kentucky. He purchased them of H. TURN at $100 a head. These were past graded, well fatted, a smooth even drove, probably the best that has appeared in this market this Winter, and the best of them as high as 12½c. ⅌ lb. One pair sold to J. DONOVAN, of Jefferson Market. Also, three to T. F. DEVEAU, weighing 10 cwt., at this price. One pair sold at $275, and another pair, weighing 25 cwt., at $232 50. None of this lot will probably sell any lower than 11c., which we should think would give the owner a nice snug profit.

GEO. TOFFEY had 55 head from this State, of ordinary quality, selling at $60@$65 a head, and 5 head sold to PETER VALENTINE at the latter figure, which was the top of the drove. Also, 35 from Indiana, of the same stamp as those last week from that region.

AT BRISTOL—36 head from Dutchess County, owned by different parties, and sold mostly in pairs, average weight 16@18 cwt., and $155@$190 a pair; 1 pair, fed by J. H. WELLING, was very fine beef, weighing 23 cwt., and sold at $290, which is 11c. ⅌ lb.

J. A. MERRITT had a pen of common stock, 90 head, from Kentucky, and 15 from this State; some of the best sold at $60, which was 9½c.

ED. KELLEY offered 45 head from Dutchess County, of middling fair condition, and sold in different lots at 9c.@11½c. ⅌ lb.

Messrs. WHITE & GEARY offered 90 head from Chester County, Penn.; average weight 8 cwt., some of the best realizing 10c. down to 10½c. These were of fair retailing quality.

We annex the sections from whence the supplies came:

New-York	196	Kentucky	191
Pennsylvania	90	Virginia	—
Ohio	—	Connecticut	—
Indiana	37	New-Jersey	23

MILK COWS.

There is but little new to notice in regard to sale, they being more of poor Cows, while a good fresh one [illegible] very quality [illegible] slightly in excess of last week, and good Cows are quite scarce. The sales making are at $30@$38 for ordinary to fair, and good to extra, with calf, at $45@$60.

The receipts of the week are as follows:

At Allerton's	—	At Browning's	24
At O'Brien's	64	At Chamberlain's	68
Total			209
Received the previous week			177

VEAL CALVES.

As this kind of meat is completely out of season, the limited demand for queer appetites is insufficient to consume the supplies weekly received, which continue on the decrease. Poor Calves are of slow sale at 4c.@5c. Good quality command 6c.@6½c., live.

The number received the past six days, not including those with milk cows, is as follows:

At Allerton's	104	At Browning's	86
At O'Brien's	30	At Chamberlain's	96
Total			286
Received last week			304

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The very cold weather that prevailed subsequent to our last, stimulated the demand to a fair extent, and prices on the whole show a considerable improvement, but owing to the change in weather and an increase in supply, a part of the advance has been lost, but the receipts are smaller, and after New-Year we may confidently look for this branch of trade, which, without question, has been greatly overdone of late, growing to a great extent out of the extremely low price of Wool. The lot, at BROWNING'S, of 70 Sheep, mentioned last week, owned by W. W. PALMER, of Madison County, sold at an average of $7 and over, some of the best realizing 11c.@12½c. They would dress 74 and 82 lbs. on an average. We quote common Sheep at $1 50@$4; extra, $4 50@$7; Lambs, $2@$4 50, and extra do. at $5@$7.

We annex Mr. McGRAW'S sales:

30 Southdown sheep	$150 00
104 sheep and lambs	307 68
119 sheep	300 13
143 sheep, (including the lot of 70,)	1,029 25
120 sheep	737 87
156 sheep	782 87
118 sheep and lambs	334 25
51 sheep	216 25
840 Total	$3,861 07
Average per head	$4 69

Also Mr. McCARTY'S:

The lot of 18, owned by C. LEACH, of Ovid, Seneca County, realizing $10 a head, they were of the native breed and pretty well fatted.

206 sheep	$519 62	48 sheep	$144 87
207 sheep	478 62	86 sheep	215 00
110 sheep	280 50	64 sheep	205 00
18 sheep, (Leach,)	180 00	56 sheep	253 00
101 sheep	307 62	77 sheep	240 12
27 sheep	90 50		
Total	1,000		$3,255 85
Average per head			$3 25

The receipts the past six weeks are thus:

At Allerton's	1,613	At Chamberlain's	5,400
At Browning's	3,081		
Total			10,094
Received the previous week			11,734

SWINE.

We notice a fair business doing for packing, at full prices. The receipts are very large over the Erie Road, but are less than last week—the demand being active at the West, which will, no doubt, be felt in our receipts ere long, and we will probably experience a scarcity of Corn-fed Hogs not known for ten years. The sales making are at $5 to $5 25 for Corn-fed live; $6 12½@ $6 31½ do. dead weight. Nothing but choice lots will bring the outside price. Many of those arriving are mast-fed, and sell at $4 50@$4 75, the inside price for soft.

The receipts the past six days are as follows:

At Allerton's	2,198	At Union Drove-Yards	2,750
Total			4,948
Received last week			8,863

FURS.

ELEGANT AND RICH FURS, FOR THE HOLIDAYS. PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

J. H. HARLEY, No. 24 JOHN-ST., Importer and Manufacturer, takes great pleasure in announcing to his customers and the public generally, that he has prepared a very choice assortment of Furs, made in his well known style, from Sables, Martens, Russian and Hudson Bay Mink, Royal Ermine—in fact every kind that is durable and desirable—such as he can warrant, for he will sell no other.

His styles of Mantillas, Cardinals, Capes, Victorines, Cuffs and Muffs, are all of the latest patterns. Every article will be sold at the lowest prices, for he can sell a good set of Furs from $6 to $8.

Buyers are invited to examine his assortment, for it would be impossible to give a full description of his Stock, and they will not regret calling at No. 24 John-st., one door from Nassau-st.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET IN ALBANY.—The 3-story basement and attic house, No. [illegible] Wa-[illegible], with or without the furniture, or offered for sale or to let, or it would be exchanged for railroad securities or other property. Apply to W. AUSTIN, No. 11 Wall-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A first-class, marble-front house in Brooklyn, containing all the modern improvements. Immediate possession given. Also, $3,000 wanted on bond and mortgage, for which a bonus will be given. Address Box No. 1,[illegible], Post-Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE.—For sale, the lease and furniture of a new medium size, first-class house, situated up town near [illegible]-square. To any person wishing to commence housekeeping this will be a good opportunity to get hold of a nice establishment at a low price, as the advertiser intends leaving the City. Will sell also an elegant family establishment, comprising a thoroughly broke horse, a first-class coupe, harness, &c., &c., all in excellent order. For particulars, a note addressed to C. H. E., Times Office, will meet with prompt attention.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE.—North of the village of Jamaica, on high ground, with extensive views of Staten Island, the Ocean and the Heights of Neversink, and nearly 40 acres are under good cultivation, and 20 acres of woodland; there are hundreds of [illegible] trees of various and choice fruits; lawns and shrubbery, shades, &c. Mansion 60 by 40; verandah all round the building; [illegible] feet wide, carriage house, barns, stable, barn and other out-buildings; ponds and pleasing walks, altogether a very desirable gentleman's country residence. The property will be sold on reasonable terms or exchanged for a first-class house or lots well located in this City or Brooklyn. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

LARGE TANNERY FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Situated near Cleveland, Ohio, with steam engine, &c., and dwelling house attached, price only $3,500. Also, an extensive distillery, situated in Summit Co., Ohio, doing a profitable business and capable of turning off 300 to 400 bushels grain per day, accessible by railroad and canal to the best grain districts of the State—price $12,000. The tannery and distillery are unencumbered. Will be sold separately, on easy terms of payment, or will be exchanged for real estate in or about the City, or for any good Bank, Insurance or other Stock. Apply to CHARLES E. MILLER, Real Estate and Property Exchange, No. 159 Broadway.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—On the northwest corner of 1st-st. and 2d-av., free of all encumbrance. Title indisputable. Beginning on the N. W. corner of 1st-st. and 2d-av., running northerly on 2d-av. 100 feet 2 inches, thence northwesterly 101 feet 7 inches, and thence southerly to 1st-st. 148 feet 8 inches, thence southeasterly 100 feet 7 inches on 1st-st. to place of beginning. Said property offered at private sale. Map of property and all information regarding it may be had of WM. W. WHITE, No. 60 Bowery.

$2,400 AND $1,000 WORTH OF WINTER CLOTHING WANTED—In two parcels, in exchange for 8 lots in Brooklyn, unencumbered, price $2,400, and dwelling house, new, two story and basement, price $1,600. Apply to CHARLES E. MILLER, real estate and property exchange, No. 159 Broadway.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—For improved real estate in this City or Brooklyn, located in Connecticut. It is in high cultivation, complete in improvements, with the utensils if wanted. Apply to JOHN GOULD, No. 11 Maiden-lane.

PEW FOR SALE.—Eligibly situated in Christ Church, 18th-st., near 6th-av. Will be sold very low by HENRY HAVILAND, No. 22 John-st.

TO LET.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A first class three-story and basement house with all the modern improvements, in a first rate neighborhood up town. For lots on 1st, 2d or 3d aves., call on Tuesdays and Thursdays, evening, at 8 o'clock, corner of 4th-av. and 30th-st., Mr. TURNER.

TO LEASE TO FLORISTS.—For a term of years, at a moderate rent, a house and 20 lots of land at Astoria. Also, a number of vacant lots, in parcels to suit. The land is of first quality, and in the immediate vicinity of the gardens of Messrs. Thorburn, Bridgeman, Buchanan, Mare, Donardi, Mantel and Wilson. For terms and farther particulars apply to H. L. HIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York, second story.

STORES OR WAREHOUSE TO LET.—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET, AT THE EMPIRE WORKS, foot of East 28th-st., New-York. Both room and power unequaled by any establishment in the United States. Apply to SLOAN & LEGGETT, before 10 A. M. and after 3 P. M.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 32 Cliff-st.

LOFTS TO LET.—Three lofts, each 30 by 70 feet. Inquire on the premises, Nos. 7 and 9 Barclay-st.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, and with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing. JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 28 Water-st.

GAS FIXTURES AND LAMPS.—GAS FIXTURES, Foreign and Domestic; SOLAR LAMPS, LANTERNS, GIRANDOLES, MANTEL ORNAMENTS, FLUID and CAMPHENE LAMPS, of the newest patterns. Also WICKS, SHADES, &c., for sale on favorable terms for cash, by THOMAS F. PHILLIPS, No. 139 William-st.

EDWARD A. FRASER, COUNSELOR AT LAW, and COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS for the States of New-York and Connecticut, No. 322 Broadway, New-York. Patent of real estate executed, and money invested on bond and mortgage.

INSTRUCTION.

EVENING FREE SCHOOLS.—EVENING SCHOOLS FOR THE EDUCATION OF MALES.—Notice is hereby given, that EVENING SCHOOLS, for the education of Apprentices or others, whose ages or avocations prevent their attending the day schools, will be opened on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 2, at 7 o'clock, for a term of twelve weeks, in the rooms of the Male Department of the following School-Houses:

Wards.

1. School-House No. 29, Nos. 97 and 99 Greenwich-st.
4. School-House No. 28, James-st., near Chatham.
5. School-House No. 44, cor. North Moore and Varick-sts.
6. School-House No. 23, Elm-st., near Leonard.
7. School-House No. 12, Monroe-st., near Montgomery.
8. School-House No. 38, Clarke-st., near Broome.
9. School-House No. 3, cor. Hudson and Grove-sts.
10. School-House No. 20, Ludlow-st., near Delancy.
11. School-House No. 15, 5th-st., near Avenue C.
12. School-House No. 39, 125th-st., Harlem.
12. School-House No. 43, 129th-st., Carmansville.
13. School-House No. 22, Orange-st., near Grand.
15. School-House No. 35, 13th-st., near 6th-av.
16. School-House No. 11, 17th-st., near 8th-av.
18. School-House No. 40, 20th-st., near 2d-av.
22. School-House No. 16, [illegible]-st., near 8th-av.

EVENING SCHOOLS FOR THE EDUCATION OF FEMALES.—Notice is also given that EVENING SCHOOLS, for the education of Females, will be opened on TUESDAY, Jan. 2, at 6½ o'clock, in the Female Departments of the following School-Houses:

Wards.

1. School-House No. 29, Nos. 97 and 99 Greenwich-st.
4. School-House No. 28, James-st., near Chatham.
8. School-House No. 38, Clarke-st., near Broome.
10. School-House No. 20, Ludlow-st., near Delancy.
11. School-House No. 15, 5th-st., near Avenue C.
14. School-House No. 21, Marion-st., near Prince.
15. School-House No. 35, 13th-st., near 6th-av.
16. School-House No. 11, 17th-st., near 8th-av.
18. School-House No. 40, 20th-st., near 2d-av.
22. School-House No. 16, [illegible]-st., near 8th-av.

A SCHOOL FOR COLORED PEOPLE (Males and Females) will also be opened at the School-House in Laurens-st., between Grand and Broome-sts., at the same time.

Experienced Teachers have been engaged, and everything provided that will be required to conduct these Schools, and afford thorough instruction to pupils, free of charge. Applications for admission must be made at the School Rooms as soon as the Schools are opened.

Executive Committee on Evening Free Schools.

J. WELDON FELL, HENRY P. WEST,
HENRY H. BARROW, JAMES C. RUTHERFORD,
WILLIAM S. DAVISON, JOSEPH BLACKBURN,
ALANSON S. JONES.

HALL OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, New-York, Dec., 1854.

THE SCHOOL OF MR. BINGHAM FOR BOYS—Called the CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM, Bible House, Astor-place, entrance on 3d-av., has now several vacancies in each of the two departments, the complement being twenty. The thorough, systematic and elegant training afforded is peculiar, and believed to be unequaled in this country.

OTTIGNON'S GYMNASIUM—Nos. 159 and 161 Crosby-st.—open daily from sunrise until 10 P. M. Evening Class at 8 o'clock. JOHN WOOD, Director. Sparring taught by C. F. OTTIGNON, Proprietor.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 238 4th-st., on Washington-square (entrance No. 189 Macdougal-st.). CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 4 West 28th-st., two doors from 5th-av. The second term will commence Nov. 22.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY.—No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th-st., is now open for the reception of pupils, who can commence at any time. Ladies and children on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 3 and 4 o'clock P. M.; gentlemen on WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and every other FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock P. M. Practicing Assemblies on SATURDAY EVENINGS for ladies and gentlemen. Monthly Soirees as usual. Circulars (containing days, hours and terms of instruction,) can be had at the Academy at any time, or will be sent by post.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A VERY BEAUTIFUL SEVEN-OCTAVE $350 ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE is offered for $260, including stool. Made to order eight weeks since, by the best City makers, of superior tone and finish, new style of case, all the modern improvements, [illegible] warranted every way, with makers' full guarantee. It can be seen at No. 6 College-place, after 9 o'clock, until 3 P. M., for three days. Owner sails for Cuba Saturday.

ATTENTION.—Is respectfully invited to our extensive assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES, at our new and spacious warerooms, No. 421 Broome-st., (a few doors east of Broadway,) which, in consequence of the increased demand for our unrivaled instruments, have been fitted up with special regard to the convenience of our numerous friends and patrons. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES—Just in from our factory, will be sold at a great reduction from former prices, for cash or short time. These instruments are not surpassed for fullness and sweetness of tone, or for long standing in tune, by any in the market. BENNETT & CO., No. 381 Broadway.

ARE OUR READERS AWARE—That at No. 441 Broadway can be procured at a small price the best Piano-Fortes in market? Also, that the Grand Diagonal Pianos of A. W. LADD & Co. with their new action, are pronounced the best square Pianos in existence. Sole agency of CARHART & NEEDHAM'S unrivaled Melodeons at No. 441 Broadway.

A BEAUTIFUL PIANO-FORTE AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.—For sale, a fine 7 octave rosewood piano-forte, iron frame, round corners, and of very powerful tone, made and warranted by one of the best City makers; has only been in use six weeks and cannot be distinguished from new, will be sold for $160 less than cost price, if applied for immediately at No. 11 Varick-st.

PIANO-FORTES manufactured by JOHN F. WAKE & CO., No. 4 Barclay-st., fully warranted equal to any in the world, and at the lowest factory prices, for cash or approved paper.

N. B.—Second-hand Pianos very cheap.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS.—Unrivaled in depth, brilliancy, power and purity of tone. Best in the market. Fully warranted. GEO. F. BRISTOW, MORSE & CO., No. 423 Broadway.

THREE FIRST CLASS 7 OCTAVE PIANO-FORTES, (one with carved legs,) warranted in every particular, will be sold low. Apply at No. 15 6th-av. DAVID SMITH.

A SPLENDID PIANO WONDERFULLY CHEAP.—Is rosewood, 7-octave, of the finest tone and workmanship. As it must be sold, it is offered for $175, fully warranted. Apply No. 24 Great Jones-st., near the Bowery.

PIANO-FORTES.—A fine assortment of Piano-Fortes for sale cheap. Also, new Piano-fortes to rent, with privilege of purchasing. HAINES, BROTHERS & CUMMINGS, No. 118 3d-av., corner 14th-st.

FLUTE INSTRUCTION.—Evening lessons given upon Boehm and other flutes, at No. 128 Sullivan-st., between Bleecker and Amity.

FINE ARTS.

NEW PAINTING BY ARY SHEFFER.—The undersigned respectfully announce to the public that having received a beautiful painting, by the celebrated Ary Scheffer, they will exhibit it for a short time in their Fine Arts Gallery. This picture,

THE TEMPTATION OF CHRIST,

is the latest composition of Scheffer, and is confidently offered for the consideration of the public, as a specimen of the highest art. Subscriptions for a fine Line Engraving, from this painting, will be received at the Gallery. Exhibition open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Admission free. GOUPIL & CO., No. 366 Broadway, New-York.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.—Very old and well-seasoned, with all the various other qualities of linen and cotton cards, made by SAM HART & CO. For sale to the trade and club houses at their store, No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.

LAMPS, CAMPHENE, &c.

CHARLES FULLER, No. 289 GREENWICH-ST., Manufacturer and Dealer in LAMPS, CAMPHENE, BURNING FLUID, ALCOHOL, PHOSGENE GAS, and SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

IMPROVED ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—Dr. J. ALLEN, late Professor in the Ohio College of Dental Surgery, invites attention to his improved method of constructing Artificial Dentures, which combine the following advantages:

1. There are no seams or crevices for the lodgment of food to vitiate the saliva or infect the breath, as not even the slightest moisture can get between the teeth and plate.

2. An Artificial Gum, which is as firm and indestructible as the teeth, is fused at a high heat between and around their base, which unites them firmly to each other and to the plate upon which they are set. This gum imparts to the teeth that peculiar expression and life-like appearance which characterizes the natural organs.

3. Great strength is obtained by thus uniting the teeth, gum and plate, and no ordinary force in masticating can break them from their base.

4. A clear and distinct articulation of speech is restored. This important change is effected by having the inside of the teeth and gum of a natural form. To this form the tongue is readily adapted. This perfect adaptation of the tongue to the denture prevents the hissing or muffled sounds in speaking or singing so often observed in persons wearing artificial teeth.

5. The natural form and expression of the mouth and face can be restored, in cases where they have become changed. This is done by means of additional attachments to the teeth, supporting the teeth. These attachments are so formed as to bring out the sunken portions, and sustain them in their proper position. They are covered with the above material, gum composed and become component parts of the denture, and when rightly formed, cannot be detected by the closest observer. This method of restoring the cheeks to their original fullness, and also the natural form and expression of the mouth and face, has been well tested, and has been made a special feature in the author's practice for several years past. A variety of Photographs and Daguerreotype likenesses, which have been taken of persons before this improvement and after with it, can be seen at his office, showing the great change in the facial expression which is produced in this manner. Also specimens of the various dentures constructed upon this principle, which the public are invited to call and examine, together with other specimens of his improved style of work, not requiring the above appendages.

6. The plate usually employed for this work are platina, the purity of which prevents even the slightest tarnish, or unpleasant taste in the mouth. In short, this system embraces many new and important features, which are readily appreciated by those wearing artificial dentures upon this principle. With reference to the utility of this method, numerous testimonials can be given from eminent Dentists in the various sections of the Union, and persons wearing the work in this and other cities. J. ALLEN, No. 30 Bond-st., New-York.

OIL COGNAC ESSENCES, RUM, ARRAC, WHISKEY—And Daguerreotype, electrotype and calotype chemicals; patent medicines, drugs, metals, &c.; bromine, iodine, cyanide potassium, gallic and pyrogallic acids, platina in foil and wire, bismuth cadmium, phosphorus, [illegible]. Vienna lime. Therman cement, caustic and isinglass, borosilicate [illegible], nitrate strontia, chlorate potassa, bleached shellac, for blue and vanilla beans, for sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden-lane.

CHARTER-OAK GRAPES.—These Grapes grow many of them to the size of an inch and a half in diameter. It is also the earliest grape that grows in the open air. The stems are thin, and the pulp is soft and sweet. They are far superior to any other grapes ever grown. Samples of the grapes can be seen at the Seed Store, No. 7 John-st., New-York. Also, the seeds and vines for sale. All orders promptly attended to by JOHN B. JAMES, No. 7 John-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE.—ALBANY, July 2, 1854.—The public are notified that the 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds of this Company may now be obtained at par, on application at this office, or at the transfer agencies of this Company in New-York or Boston. These Bonds have ten years to run, bearing semi-annual interest warrants, payable in New-York. They are issued in sums of $500 and $1,000, payable to bearer; but may be consolidated into larger amounts if desired, and made payable to order. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

OFFICE NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1854.

THE UNDERSIGNED—(For many years past Secretary of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company)—is prepared to transact a GENERAL BANKING AND COMMISSION BUSINESS in the sale and negotiation of State, Bank and Railway Stocks and Securities, and of Business Paper, Dividend and Interest Warrants collected and remitted. Mr. JACOB R. LE ROY is the special partner, has contributed Fifty Thousand Dollars to the capital of the concern. GILEAD A. SMITH.

STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PARKER VEIN COAL COMPANY—Can subscribe for an interest in the purchase of the Lessee, Tolls, and Westernport Coal Fields, sold at auction on the 20th day of December instant, late the property of the Parker Vein Coal Company, at the office of WM. & J. O'BRIEN, No. 12 Wall-st. Ten per cent. of the amount subscribed to be paid at the time of making the subscription. Those wishing to avail themselves of the opportunity must make application on or before the 30th inst., as above.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1854.

BANKING, EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION OFFICE.—GREEN & SEWELL, No. 29 Wall-st. Uncurrent money, checks and drafts on other cities, and certificates of deposit bought at the lowest market rates. Collections made everywhere throughout the United States and Canadas, at a low rate and with promptness. Business paper and loans of every description negotiated.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1854.

NOTICE.—MARKET BANK.—An election for sixteen directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house on MONDAY, the 8th of January, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. Also, for three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th of December to the 10th of January. By order, R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, No. 51 Chambers-st.—NOTICE.—Depositors are informed that deposits made on or before Saturday, Jan. 6, 1855, will bear interest from 1st January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. JOSEPH STUART, President.

JOHN MANNING, Comptroller.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1854.—The holders of the Scrip Stock of the BANK OF NEW-YORK whose installments have not been paid, are hereby notified that the balance due (fifty per cent.) will be required to be paid on or before the 1st day of January next.

By order of the Board of Directors, A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Election of Directors of the Harmony Fire Insurance Company, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 8 Broad-st., on MONDAY, the 1st day of Jan., 1855, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M. W. CALLENDER, President.

OFFICE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT COMPANY, Dec. 22, 1854.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION for thirteen Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 8th day of January next, at the office, No. 134 Centre-st., from 11 to 12 o'clock, A. M. The transfer book will be closed from the 22d inst. until after the election. By order, C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 5 Tryon-row.

NOTICE.—An election for Directors of this Company will be held on the 1st January, prox., at the office of the Company. Poll will open at 11 o'clock A. M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M. J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK.—The Annual Election for fifteen Directors of the Bank, and for three Inspectors of the following Election, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, 9th of January next, from 12 to 1 o'clock, P. M. By order of the Board. R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1854.

TAPSCOTT & CO.'S FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICE.—Sight Drafts on England, Ireland, Scotland, France and Germany, for large and small sums, can at all times be obtained on application to TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Fifteen Directors of the Manhattan Gas Light Company, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 10 4th-av., on MONDAY, the 8th day of Jan. next, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. S. H. HOWARD, Secretary.

BROKEN BANKS—PRESENT VALUE.—Eighth-avenue taken at par; Government Stock, 80 cents; Bridgeton, 80; Walton Growers, 80; Lewis County, 80; Washtenaw, 40; Indiana Banks, 90—at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by DAVIS, PAGE & CO., of San Francisco, Cal., payable at the Ocean Bank of this City, are requested to present them for payment to J. T. VAN VLECK & READ, No. 23 Wall-st.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by Page, Bacon & Co. of San Francisco, or Page & Bacon, of St. Louis, on the American Exchange Bank, are requested to present them for payment to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—Some good City Bonds and Mortgages. Apply to W. H. LE ROY, No. 60 William-st.

PAHQUIOQUE BANK.—Danbury, Conn. Redeemed at ½ per cent. by CHAS. B. GRANNISS, No. 48 Wall-st.

STOCKS.—Bought and sold, strictly on commission, by W. GREENLEAF, office No. 2 Wall-st., N. Y.

BANK NOTICES.

NOTICE—SAVINGS BANK.

THE INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS. No. 516 Broadway.

DEPOSITS made in this SAVINGS BANK on or before JANUARY 10, will receive INTEREST from the 1st JANUARY.

Bank open daily, from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7. Per order, BENJ. R. WINTHROP, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 1 Park-place, corner of Broadway.—Open DAILY from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits made in this Institution on or before the 8th of January, will be allowed interest thereon from the 1st of January, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums not exceeding $500, and 5 per cent. on all sums over that amount. FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

FRANCIS A. PALMER, 1st Vice President and Treasurer.
CORNELIUS L. EVERITT, 2d Vice President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Oct. 23, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to J. L. LEONARD, an individual Banker (the Bank of the People, Lowville, Lewis County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Aug. 7, 1854.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to MARTIN G. AUSTIN, an individual banker, BANK OF THE EMPIRE STATE, must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of such notes will be given up to said banker. au10-'54-law2yTh. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Nov. 27, 1854.—Notice to the bill holders of the EIGHTH-AVENUE BANK.—The Eighth-avenue Bank having failed to redeem the circulating notes issued to the said Bank, the securities deposited and held in trust for the redemption of said circulating notes have been sold pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided. Notice is hereby given that a dividend of (94) ninety-four per cent. has been declared on the said circulating notes, which will be paid on presentation of the same at this Department. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Dec. 23, 1854.—The BANK OF THE UNION, Belfast, has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the NEW-YORK STATE BANK, in the city of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of Taylor Brothers as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations, and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 402 Grand-st.—Deposits made on or before the 10th of January next, will draw interest from the 1st January. Interest as usual at 6 per cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under. [illegible] MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY from 4 to 7 P. M. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

JAMES P. HALSEY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 25, 1854.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren, one door from Greenwich.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. and 5 to 7 P. M. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. allowed on all sums from $5 to $500. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January next will receive interest from the 1st. CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.

[illegible], Vice-Presidents.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK.—No. 459 4th-st., near Avenue C. Deposits made on or before the 10th of January next will receive interest from the 1st of January. Interest as usual, at 6 per cent. per annum on sums of $1,000 and under. By order ANDREW MILLS, President.

JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1854.

TO BUILDERS.—Sealed Proposals will be received until THURSDAY, the 11th day of January, 1855, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for furnishing the material and doing the work necessary for the erection and finishing of a new school building on the north side of 46th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs., in the XXIId Ward of the City of New-York. Separate proposals will be received for the mason work and materials, as for the carpenter work and materials; and a bidder may propose for the whole. Each proposal must state the name and residence of the persons proposed by the bidder as sureties for the performance of his contract. The plans and elevation can be seen at the office of FRANCIS B. GUEST, Coal Dealer, corner of 40th-st. and 9th-av., of whom printed copies of specifications can be procured. Proposals should be endorsed—Proposals for XXIId Ward School, and will be received at the office of FRANCIS B. GUEST, corner 9th-av. and 40th-st., and at no other place; and no proposal will be received after the time above fixed. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals. By order of the Board of School Officers of XXIId Ward. FRANCIS B. GUEST, WILLIAM V. LEGGETT, Committee on New School Building.

VESSELS LOADING GRAIN.—Merchants, owners and masters of vessels will please notify the Inspector, appointed by the Board of Underwriters to examine vessels loading grain in bulk, previous to putting on their bags. All orders left at No. 146 Wall-st., lower floor, or 133 South-st., will be immediately attended to.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS.—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DE VOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.

CASH PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF DOMESTIC RAGS, canvas, bagging and rope, by CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., No. 230 Water-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANIES, No. 10 William-st., New-York, Dec. 23, 1854.—The semi-annual interest of four (4) per cent. on the construction stock of the Companies will be paid in cash, at their office, on and after the second day of January next.

A dividend of five (5) per cent. on the remaining stock of the above Companies, has been declared by the Directors out of the net earnings for the six months ending 31st inst., payable on and after the 12th day of January next in the old or full stock of the Companies, the earnings of the Roads having been appropriated to the construction of the new lines.

The transfer books of the construction stock will be closed from this day to the 2d day of January next, and the transfer books of the remaining stock will be closed from the 26th to the 12th day of January. By order of the Board. EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1854.

DIVIDEND.—The Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of five dollars and upward, and not more than five hundred dollars, and five per cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and upwards, which have been deposited at least three months on the 1st January next, will be paid to the depositors on or after the 15th January. Interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly, from the first of January. The Bank is open for business daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 P. M., at No. 128 Bowery. By order of the Trustees. JAMES MILLS, President.

G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANK DIVIDEND.—EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 Chambers-st., New-York.—The Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, will be paid on and after the 15th January, 1855, (during the hours of business of the bank,) upon all sums of $5 and upwards and less than $500, and 5 per cent. per annum upon all sums of $500 and upwards, which have been deposited at least three months previous to 1st of January next.

All interest not called for will be placed to the credit of the depositor as principal.

The Bank is open for the transaction of business every day from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board. CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1854.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK will pay, on the second day of January next, to the stockholders the par of their stock, also, a final dividend of the profits, amounting to forty-two (42) per cent. RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Agreeably to the articles of association of "The Tradesmen's Bank of the City of New-York," the subscribers to the stock are required to pay their respective subscriptions on 2d of January next, at the Banking house, viz., $40, on each full share and $20 on each scrip share. RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, corner 3d-av. and 9th-st.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual Dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the last day of December, will be paid to depositors on and after THURSDAY, Jan. 18, 1855. Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal. Hon. JACOB A. WESTERVELT, President.

WILLIAM H. ELSWORTH, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, PITTSBURGH AND STEUBENVILLE RAILROAD, PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 23, 1854.

NOTICE.—The interest on the BONDS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH, given to the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad Company, will be paid on the 1st proximo, at the Banking House of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., New-York. The coupon on the first issue to said Road is No. 6, and are all sold. On the second issue the coupon is No. 1; a part only of said Bonds are sold, the interest on which will be honored. WILLIAM A. HILL, Treasurer.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, Dec. 27, 1854.

DIVIDEND.—The Manhattan Savings Institution have declared their usual semi-annual dividend on all deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. per annum on all over that amount, payable on and after the 15th day of January next. Dividends not called for will draw interest as principal. E. J. BROWN, President.

A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—Dec. 21, 1854.—DIVIDEND.—The Mechanics' and Traders' Savings Institution have declared their usual semi-annual dividend on all deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five (5) per cent. on all sums over that amount, payable on and after the 22d day of January next. Dividends not called for will draw interest the same as principal. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

JAMES P. HALSEY, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.—No. 11 6th-av., corner Waverley-place.—Depositors are notified that all moneys deposited on or before SATURDAY, the 13th of January, 1855, will draw interest the same as if deposited on the 1st day of said month. Interest will be allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, and 5 per cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars. WM. MANDEVILLE, President.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The President and Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Four per cent. for the six months, on the new stock, payable to the stockholders of the Bank, on and after the 2d day of January. The Transfer Books will be closed from this day to the 1st of January. By order of the Board of Directors. A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1854.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 8 Broad-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1854.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the 2d day of January, until which time the transfer books will be closed. E. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st., have declared their semi-annual dividend on all deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of six per cent., payable on and after the 18th day of January next. Dividends not called for will draw interest as principal. CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of four per cent. has this day been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after Tuesday the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until that day. By order of the Board.—New-York, Dec. 22, 1854. H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1854.

A DIVIDEND of three and one-half per cent. has this day been declared payable to Stockholders on the 2d of January, prox. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th instant till the day of payment. I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

DIVIDEND—MARKET BANK.—The President and Directors of the Market Bank of the City of New-York have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., payable on the 10th day of January ensuing. The transfer books will be closed till day of payment. By order. R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S BANK.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of the PEOPLE'S BANK of the City of New-York, have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half per cent., payable on the 2d day of January ensuing. The transfer books will be closed till day of payment. NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1854. G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CAYUGA AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 77 Beaver-st., New-York, Dec. 22, 1854.

INTEREST ON THE BONDS OF THIS COMPANY, due on the 1st of January next, will be paid on and after 2d proximo, at this office, upon presentation of the Coupons. THEODORE STURGES, Treasurer.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1854.

A DIVIDEND of three and one-half per cent. will be paid the Stockholders of this Bank on and after WEDNESDAY, the 10th of January next. By order of the Board, SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1854.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND—Of four per cent. (4) on the capital stock of this bank will be paid the stockholders on and after Tuesday, the 2d of January next. W. T. HOOKER, Cashier.

THE JANUARY INTEREST—On the Civil Fund Bonds of the State of California, will be paid by JOHN COOK, Jr., at his office, No. 21 Broadway, on presentation of the Coupons, on and after the 1st January, 1855.

HOTELS.

THE SMITHSONIAN HOUSE, Broadway, corner Houston-st., on the same block with the Metropolitan Hotel and Niblo's Garden, and nearly opposite St. Thomas' Church.

This beautiful new Hotel, in the heart of Broadway, will supply a great desideratum to travellers and the public in general—first-class accommodations in the best quarter of the City, at very low rates.

The subscriber now announces to the public that he has concluded a negotiation with his landlord, CHAS. H. SMITH, counselor at law, of the late firm of Charles H. Smith & Willow, No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, whose name I am entitled to refer to in this connection as a guarantee that what I offer may be relied upon, by which the new white marble building adjoining on Broadway and the corner, 100 feet on Houston-st., will soon be added to the "SMITHSONIAN," and will present together an architectural pile as stately as any on Broadway, enlarging the establishment to three times its present capacity, and affording accommodations for 400 guests. There will also be provided suites of rooms for families. The house will be thoroughly heated by steam pipes of the most approved construction, securing the most pleasant atmosphere, and obviating every danger of fire, the fire apparatus being located off the premises and under the ground. The Dining saloon will be 26 by 100 feet, on the first floor on Broadway, with private dining rooms adjoining, and meals furnished as ordered, at prices graded to suit the convenience of those inclined to economy as well as the tastes of those more extravagant. AND, WITH ALL THIS, LET ME ASSURE THE PUBLIC THAT THE ESTABLISHMENT SHALL NOT BE SURPASSED FOR THE RESPECTABILITY, DECORUM, ORDER, NEATNESS, ATTENTION, AND COMFORT WITH WHICH IT SHALL BE CONDUCTED. The necessary works to adapt the new buildings to the purposes designed are in a state of rapid forwardness, and will be completed by the February, of which due notice will be given; AND IN THE MEANWHILE THE ACCOMMODATIONS OF THE PRESENT SMITHSONIAN WILL NOT BE INTERFERED WITH, AND MY FRIENDS AND PATRONS ARE INVITED TO CONTINUE THEIR FAVORS AS HERETOFORE. SIDNEY KOPMAN.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—The furniture, fixtures and stock, with a five years' lease, of a Hotel doing a good business, both of city and country trade, from New-York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey States; situated in a good location, being near the principal market of the City, and railroad and steamboat landings. For further information, address C. G. THOMPSON, No. 61 Nassau-st.

MANSION HOUSE.—Hicks-st., Brooklyn—Situated midway between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries, can accommodate a few families or single gentlemen with board. EDWIN R. YALE.

MACHINERY.

SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS FOR FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS, VAULTS, STORE FRONTS, ROOFS, &c.—The undersigned are now prepared to furnish solid wrought Iron Rolled Beams, cut to specified lengths, at a price which enables fire-proof buildings to be erected at a very moderate advance on the cost of wooden ones. The public are invited to examine the new buildings of Messrs. Harper & Brothers in Cliff-st., where they have been used. For further information apply to COOPER & HEWITT, No. 17 Burling-slip.

BOWERY EXTENSION TO FRANKLIN-SQUARE.—The area of assessment herein includes property in the 1st, IId, IVth, Vth, VIth, Xth, XIVth, XVIth and XVIIIth Wards, from Old-slip to 18th-st. All who are opposed to enormous and oppressive taxation and to this ruinous speculation, are requested to call without delay at the office of the subscriber, to ascertain the amount of their assessments and take measures to oppose the same. JIREH BULL, No. 12 Bowery.

AUCTION SALES.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—On TUESDAY, 26th, WEDNESDAY, 27th, and FRIDAY, 29th, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the salesroom, No. 19 Nassau-st.—Sale of [illegible]

Decoys and Ladies' writing and dressing cases of rosewood and papier maché, inlaid with pearl.

Parian Statuary.—Superb Parian groups, statuettes, &c., among the Finding of Moses, the Flute-player, Psyche, the Madonna, &c.; also, busts of Napoleon, Wellington and others.

Also, a large invoice of papier maché goods and other articles suitable for the holidays. Many of the goods were exhibited in the Crystal Palace. Sale without reserve.

E. C. Kemp, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE, FANCY GOODS, PIANO-FORTES, BY CATALOGUE.—A very large assortment of rich rosewood parlor furniture, [illegible]

W. S. Mellor, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR.—THIS DAY, [illegible] at 10½ o'clock, at our gallery, No. 113 Nassau-st. [illegible]

William Topping, Auctioneer.

CONSIGNEE'S SALE OF GOLD WATCHES.—By WILLIAM TOPPING, No. 28 Broad-st., on FRIDAY, Dec. 29, 1854, at 12 o'clock. Terms cash. [illegible]

— Colton, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.—F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, No. [illegible]

John Levison, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE—THIS DAY, by JNO. LEVISON, at No. 201 Broadway.—[illegible]

E. Prevoort Henry, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY & BUCK.—THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at salesroom, No. 14 Maiden-lane, will be sold, to pay advances, an invoice of fine oil paintings, [illegible]

D. D. Nash, Auctioneer.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF FANCY GOODS AND STATIONERY, [illegible] on FRIDAY, Dec. 29, 1854, [illegible]

W. A. Cartier, Auctioneer.

GROCERIES, WAX CANDLES, CURRANTS, RAISINS, ALMONDS AND CHAMPAGNE LIQUORS—FRIDAY, Dec. 29, at No. 57 Dey-st. [illegible]

ASSIGNEE'S SALE AT WILLIAMSBURG. [illegible] on FRIDAY, Dec. 29, [illegible] Sale positive.

Joseph Hegeman, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN—FRIDAY, Dec. 29.—At 10 o'clock, A. M., at the salesroom, corner Willoughby and Fulton-sts., near the City Hall, Brooklyn. [illegible]

AUCTION NOTICE.—RETAILER'S STOCK OF CHINA, GLASS, AND CROCKERY. [illegible] FRIDAY, Dec. 29, at 10½ o'clock, [illegible]

E. C. Kemp, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF PIANO-FORTES.—E. C. KEMP will sell at auction TO-MORROW (Friday) [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

FANCY GOODS, SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—[illegible] on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, [illegible]

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—THURSDAY, Dec. 28, at 1 o'clock, at the gallery of our store, No. 19 Nassau-st., Illustrated and Standard Works.—[illegible]

The books will be ready for inspection early in the morning.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—THURSDAY, Dec. 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 19 Nassau-st., large sale of furs, [illegible]

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—[illegible] assortment of Oil Paintings in rich frames.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, 28th, FRIDAY, 29th, and SATURDAY, 30th December, at 10½ o'clock each day, at No. 162 Fulton-st., a large and elegant assortment of French plate looking glasses, [illegible] in the City declining business. Sale without reserve.

George Cook, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF NEW AND ELEGANT FURNITURE—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) December 28th, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 320 Broadway, [illegible] GEORGE COOK will sell as above, by catalogue, the entire stock of [illegible]

D. D. Nash, Auctioneer—Store No. 219 Broadway.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HOTEL FURNITURE, &c.—On THURSDAY, Dec. 28, 1854, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 250 Broadway, [illegible] Catalogues will be ready on the morning of the sale.

E. Prevoort Henry, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY & BUCK.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the store, No. 14 Maiden-lane, will be sold, [illegible] Also, 60,000 Starkley's Percussion Caps.

MEDICAL.

DR. M. B. LA CROIX'S PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.

A new and revised edition of 250 pages and 130 plates. Price 25 cents per copy. [illegible]

Address Dr. M. B. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, or Post-Office Box No. 879, Albany, N. Y. [illegible]

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION. By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. [illegible]

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings,) [illegible] JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. B. PETERSON, No. 98 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. [illegible] Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,224, New-York Post-Office.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, [illegible] M. LARMONT, [illegible]

COUGHS AND COLDS.—It is very important to remove a cold and cough immediately after the attack, for if neglected, the result is consumption. For this purpose McDONALD'S COUGH ANNIHILATOR is a perfect remedy. [illegible]

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. [illegible] Office hours 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. CORBETT, No. 16 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. [illegible]

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A retired Clergyman restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, [illegible] Direct to Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 59 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CAMPBELL & SEAMAN, GROCERS, No. 404 Fourth-avenue, AGENTS FOR LONG'S CELEBRATED TRENTON CRACKERS.

Office of the Receiver of Taxes, New Court-House.

TAXES OF 1854.—Notice is hereby given that one per cent. was added on the 1st of December on all taxes unpaid at that date, [illegible]

HARVEY HART, Receiver of Taxes.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS.—[illegible]

RAILROADS.

CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS.—New and only direct route now open via Chicago and Mississippi Railroad. [illegible]

AN AIR LINE ROUTE TO ST. LOUIS. [illegible] NOTICE!—IMPORTANT CONNECTIONS. [illegible]

R. P. MORGAN, Jr., Superintendent.

Chicago, Aug. 1, 1854.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF WINTER ARRANGEMENT—AMERICAN LAKE SHORE LINE—For TOLEDO, CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, ST. LOUIS, GALENA, DUBUQUE, MILWAUKEE, [illegible] SANDUSKY, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI and FORT WAYNE.—[illegible]

E. B. PHILLIPS, [illegible]

Office of C. & T. R. R., Cleveland, Nov. 20, 1854.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, [illegible]

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—NEW-YORK, SOMERVILLE, EASTON, &c.—WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.—[illegible]

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 20, 1854, the Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station, as follows: [illegible]

OLIVER R. LEE, Vice-President.

TROY AND BOSTON RAILROAD.—The most expeditious and only through line to Montreal in one day. [illegible]

ISAAC V. BAKER, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West, via Jersey City.—[illegible]

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest [illegible]

JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent, or L. P. DUNTON, Ticket Agent.

[illegible]

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—OFFICE, No. 14 Wall-st.—This Company having a capital of $150,000 paid in cash, [illegible]

TRUSTEES.

Stephen Whitney, John A. C. Gray, D. B. Fearing, Wm. H. Russell, A. C. Dowling, George W. Riggs, Wm. B. Duncan, Chas. H. Russell, Isaac Townsend, [illegible] Hall, Reuben Withers, J. F. G. Foster, James Warren, Arthur Leary, [illegible] Robert H. Minturn, [illegible] Fred G. Foster.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—CHARTERED IN 1824.—Office No. 43 Front-st., [illegible] Wall-st., New-York.—[illegible]

DIRECTORS.

William Ellsworth, Robert C. Bell, John A. Kennedy, Wm. Odell, F. H. Williams, H. Quackenbush, Geo. Gilfillan, Theodore Martine, John B. Briggs, J. B. Fitzgerald, N. B. Freeman, Solomon Kipp, Andrew Fresman, J. M. Greenwood, Phineas T. Barnum, Chas. A. Jarvis, Isaac V. Fowler, Chas. T. Cromwell, John T. Bruce, Samuel F. Whiting, John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.

WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., [illegible]—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox, Rich. A. Reading, Josiah Macy, Wm. H. Falls, Jos. W. Corlies, John D. Wright, Abraham Bell, C. W. Lawrence, Peter S. Titus, T. C. Chardavoyne, Ralph Mead, Richard Field, Th. W. Pearsall, Ira Hawley, Rich. F. Carman, Henry H. Barrow, Hall Clarke, Wm. C. Walker, John J. Walker, Chas. H. Marshall, Wm. H. Macy.

GEO. S. FOX, President.

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. CASH CAPITAL, $150,000 WITH A SURPLUS. OFFICES, No. 22 William-st., and No. 173 Canal-st. Property generally insured against loss and damage by fire.

RICHARD VARICK, President.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 6 Wall-st., opposite New-st. CASH CAPITAL, $250,000, with a large surplus. This Company insures against loss or damage by fire, on Buildings, Merchandise, Ships in port and their Cargoes, Household Furniture and personal property generally, at the established rates.

JAMES W. OTIS, President.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

REMOVAL.—The office of the HOME INSURANCE COMPANY is removed to No. 4 Wall-st.

CHS. J. MARTIN, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—Mr. EDWARD HUGHES has THIS DAY withdrawn from our firm.

HUGHES, HAMPTON & CO.

New-York, May 1, 1854.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.—For sale, a new forty-horse power steam engine, and two others of fifteen-horse power each. [illegible] Apply to

J. S. BUNCE & CO., Nos. 24, 26 and 28 Washington-st.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE S. WAITE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, [illegible]

MARIA E. WAITE, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NATHANIEL H. VAN WINKLE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, [illegible]

NANCY VAN WINKLE, Administratrix.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Nye. ADRIATIC, Capt. ——. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. [illegible]

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Wednesday, Dec. [illegible]	Saturday, Dec. [illegible]
Wednesday, Jan. [illegible]	Saturday, Dec. [illegible]
Wednesday, Jan. [illegible]	Saturday, Jan. [illegible]
Wednesday, Feb. [illegible]	Saturday, Jan. [illegible]
Wednesday, Feb. [illegible]	Saturday, Feb. [illegible]
Wednesday, Mar. [illegible]	Saturday, Feb. [illegible]

For freight or passage, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. [illegible]

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—From New-York to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $70. From Boston to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins; PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie; ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott; AFRICA, Capt. Harrison; AMERICA, Capt. Lang; EUROPA, Capt. Shannon; CANADA, Capt. Stone; NIAGARA, Capt. [illegible]

[illegible] apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.—Now composed of the following magnificent ships: [illegible]

Two of the above ships will be dispatched from Liverpool every week throughout the year; [illegible] The X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS sail as usual from New-York and London every alternate THURSDAY, and comprise the following very superior ships, viz.: OCEAN QUEEN, SOUTHAMPTON, DEVONSHIRE, MARGARET EVANS, AMERICAN EAGLE, VICTORIA, HENDRICK HUDSON, NORTHUMBERLAND. [illegible] DRAFTS AND BILLS OF EXCHANGE on England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France and Germany, payable at sight, without discount or any other charge.

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, VIA NICARAGUA.—Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, Proprietors.—The splendid double-engine steamship STAR OF THE WEST, (2,000 tons burden,) Captain E. V. Tursina, will leave Pier No. 2 North River, at 2 o'clock, P. M., [illegible] UNCLE SAM, (2,000 tons,) [illegible]

D. CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green.

DISPATCH LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—FIRST CLIPPER.—Shippers per clipper ship ELIZABETH F. WILLETS, Captain [illegible] Apply to SUTTON & CO., No. 84 Wall-st.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, [illegible] on SATURDAY, Dec. 30, at 4 o'clock, P. M. [illegible]

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The new and splendid steamship AUGUSTA, [illegible]

SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, No. 13 Broadway. [illegible]

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—CHARLES A. BULKLEY and RICHARD HASLUCK, Jr., against WILLIAM R. ROBINSON and GEORGE H. TINGLEY.—Summons for relief—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant, WILLIAM R. ROBINSON: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the city of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Nov. 27, 1854.

BUCKHAM & SMALES, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

N. B.—The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the city of Brooklyn, on the 28th day of November, 1854.—Dated Dec. 1, 1854.

BUCKHAM & SMALES, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York—JAMES G. DALE and LEMUEL A. MAY, plaintiffs, against JOSEPH HOXIE, Jr. and EDWIN BURR, Defendants.—Summons for relief—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant, JOSEPH HOXIE, Jr.: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, [illegible] —Dated New-York, July 28, 1854.

BUCKHAM & SMALES, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

N. B.—The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 17th day of November, 1854.—Dated Dec. 1, 1854.

BUCKHAM & SMALES, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEVI SCRIBNER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber ARCHIBALD L. HYATT, at No. 186½ Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 18, 1854.

E. GAY SCRIBNER, Administratrix.
ARCHIBALD L. HYATT, } Administrators.
JAMES BARCMORE,

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIPHALET CHICHESTER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of CUMMINGS, ALEXANDER & GREEN, No. 18 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 8, 1854.

JOHN J. FIELD, } Administrators.
SUSAN CHICHESTER,

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN FORSYTH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the residence of WM. FORSYTH, No. 177 Franklin-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 16, 1854.

MARY FORSYTH, Administratrix.
WM. FORSYTH, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANSON G. PHELPS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Estate of ANSON G. PHELPS, No. 21 Cliff-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 5, 1854.

OLIVIA PHELPS, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES GWYER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Peter A. H. Jackson, No. 102 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 19, 1854.

CHRISTOPHER GWYER, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN BRADY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 12, 1854.

ANN BRADY, Administratrix.
JAMES BRADY, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM STOREE, late doing business in the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 24 Charlton-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of February, 1855.—Dated New-York, July 10, 1854.

GEORGE PAULDING, One of the Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ROBERT S. MARSTON, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. [illegible] Columbia-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of June next.—Dated Dec. 12, 1854.

[illegible], Administrator.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF EIGHTY-FIRST STREET, from the 3d-av. to the East River, in the City of New-York.—We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved lands, affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to WILLIAM WORDSWORTH, our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 32 Chambers-st., (second-story, front room,) in this City, on or before the 20th day of November, 1854.

Second—That we, the said Commissioners, will hear the parties so objecting, [illegible]

Third—That the abstract of said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents, which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 20th day of December, 1854.

Fourth—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows: [illegible]

Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on SATURDAY, the 23d day of December, A. D. 1854, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.

WILLIAM WORDSWORTH, }
ARTHUR T. MILLS, } Commissioners.
ABRAHAM MOORE, }

New-York, Oct. 17, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to THE OPENING OF SEVENTY-THIRD-STREET, from the 3d-av. to the East River, City of New-York.—We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, [illegible]

First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, [illegible] PATRICK KELLY, [illegible] before the 22d day of December, 1854.

Second—That any person or persons whose interests are affected thereby, [illegible] will be heard [illegible] at the same place, at 3 o'clock, P. M. on the 25th day of January, 1855.

Third—That the abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 27th day of January, 1855.

Fourth—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows: [illegible]

Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Saturday, the 27th day of January, A. D. 1855, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.

PATRICK KELLY, }
MICHAEL A. REED, } Commissioners.
ANTHONY T. GALLAGHER, }

New-York, Nov. 15, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to THE OPENING AND LAYING OUT OF A PUBLIC SQUARE, KNOWN AS BLOOMINGDALE-SQUARE, in the XIXth Ward of said City.—We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, [illegible]

First—That we have completed our Estimate and Assessment, [illegible] MOSES MAYNARD, Jr., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, J. M. DAVIES, No. 11 Wall-st., in this City, on or before the [illegible] day of December, 1854.

Second—[illegible] of JOHN A. WEEKS, No. 58 Wall-st., in said City, at 2 o'clock P. M. on the 13th day of January, 1855.

Third—[illegible] to remain there until the [illegible] day of February, 1855.

Fourth—[illegible]

Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, [illegible] on the 24th day of February, A. D. 1855, [illegible]

MOSES MAYNARD, Jr., }
JOHN A. WEEKS, } Commissioners.
[illegible] }

New-York, Nov. 21, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF THAT PART OF FIRST-AVENUE, not already opened, [illegible]

First—[illegible] JONATHAN W. ALLEN, our Chairman, at the office of the Tax Commissioners, City Hall in the City of New-York, [illegible]

Second—[illegible] on the 15th day of January, 1855.

Third—[illegible] there to remain until the 10th day of February, 1855.

Fourth—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows: [illegible]

Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Saturday, the 10th day of February, A. D. 1855, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

JONATHAN W. ALLEN, }
GEORGE H. PURSER, } Commissioners.
WM. SINCLAIR, }

New-York, Nov. 24, 1854.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—SAMUEL L. BUSH and ALEXANDER MUNKITTRICK, against WILLIAM R. ROBINSON and GEORGE H. TINGLEY.—Summons for relief—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant, WILLIAM R. ROBINSON: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Nov. 27, 1854.

BUCKHAM & SMALES, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

N. B.—The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the city of Brooklyn, on the 28th day of November, 1854.—Dated Dec. 1, 1854.

BUCKHAM & SMALES, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

COUNTY COURT, KINGS COUNTY—HOSEA WEBSTER, Plaintiff, against GARRETT G. SCHOONMAKER and HANNAH ANN, his wife, MARY VAN VELSOR, LEWIS E. OSBORN and JOHN DOUGLASS, Defendants.—Summons in Mortgage Case.—To LEWIS E. OSBORN, one of the Defendants—SIR: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this Cause, which was filed in Kings County Clerk's Office on the 26th day of June, 1854, and serve a copy of your answer on me, at my Office, No. 341 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 29, 1854.

JOHN F. BOLFE, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 341 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—GEORGE B. STONE, SAMUEL BATES and JAMES H. STONE against WILLIAM R. ROBINSON and GEORGE H. TINGLEY.—Summons for relief—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant, WILLIAM R. ROBINSON: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the city of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Nov. 27, 1854.

BUCKHAM & SMALES, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

N. B.—The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the city of Brooklyn, on the 28th day of November, 1854.—Dated Dec. 1, 1854.

BUCKHAM & SMALES, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—Westchester County—ARMAND L. MALHERBE against MARCEL GRIPSON DESCHAMPS.—Summons for relief.—To the above named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 142 Broadway, in the City, County and State of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Oct. 7, 1854.

WM. VENVILL, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 142 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of Westchester County, on the 13th day of October, 1854.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—ROBERT E. McCURDY, HERMAN D. ALDRICH, WILLIAM SPENCER, THEODORE F. McCURDY, and OLIVER HARRIMAN, against WILLIAM R. ROBINSON and GEORGE H. TINGLEY.—Summons for Relief—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant, WILLIAM R. ROBINSON: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Nov. 27, 1854.

BUCKHAM & SMALES, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

N. B.—The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the city of Brooklyn, on the 28th day of November, 1854.—Dated Dec. 1, 1854.

BUCKHAM & SMALES, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—LUKE W. THOMAS and JONATHAN W. THOMAS against WILLIAM R. ROBINSON and GEORGE H. TINGLEY.—Summons for relief—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant, WILLIAM R. ROBINSON: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the city of Brooklyn, [illegible]

BUCKHAM & SMALES, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

N. B.—The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the city of Brooklyn, on the 8th day of August, 1854.—Dated Nov. 29, 1854.

BUCKHAM & SMALES, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York—JAMES JOHNSON and EBENEZER DALE, plaintiffs, against JOSEPH HOXIE, Jr., and EDWIN BURR, Defendants.—Summons for relief—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant, JOSEPH HOXIE, Jr.: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, [illegible] —Dated New-York, July 28, 1854.

BUCKHAM & SMALES, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

N. B.—The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 17th day of Nov. 1854.—Dated Dec. 1, 1854.

BUCKHAM & SMALES, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—ROBERT E. McCURDY, HERMAN D. ALDRICH, WILLIAM SPENCER, THEODORE F. McCURDY, and OLIVER HARRIMAN, against WILLIAM R. ROBINSON and GEORGE H. TINGLEY.—Summons for Relief—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant, WILLIAM R. ROBINSON: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Nov. 27, 1854.

BUCKHAM & SMALES, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

N. B.—The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the City of Brooklyn, on the 28th day of November, 1854.—Dated Dec. 1, 1854.

BUCKHAM & SMALES, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—ARMAND LACHAISE and VICTOR FAUCHE, plaintiffs, against JOSEPH HOXIE, Jr., and EDWIN BURR, defendants.—Summons for relief—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant, JOSEPH HOXIE, Jr.: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 111 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, July 28, 1854.

BUCKHAM & SMALES, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

N. B.—The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 17th day of November, 1854.—Dated Dec. 1, 1854.

BUCKHAM & SMALES, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—The BLACKSTONE MANUFACTURING COMPANY against WILLIAM R. ROBINSON and GEORGE H. TINGLEY.—Summons for relief—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant, WILLIAM R. ROBINSON: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Nov. 27, 1854.

BUCKHAM & SMALES, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

N. B.—The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the city of Brooklyn, on the 28th day of November, 1854.—Dated Dec. 1, 1854.

BUCKHAM & SMALES, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York—SAMUEL L. BUSH and ALEXANDER MUNKITTRICK against JOSEPH HOXIE, Jr., and EDWIN BURR.—Summons for relief—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant, JOSEPH HOXIE, Jr.: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, [illegible] —Dated New-York, July 28, 1854.

BUCKHAM & SMALES, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

N. B.—The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 17th day of November, 1854.—Dated Dec. 1, 1854.

BUCKHAM & SMALES, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York—GEORGE W. WRIGHT, [illegible] against JOSEPH HOXIE, Jr., and EDWIN BURR, defendants.—Summons for relief—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant, JOSEPH HOXIE, Jr.: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 111 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, July 28, 1854.

BUCKHAM & SMALES, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

N. B.—The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 17th day of November, 1854.—Dated Dec. 1, 1854.

BUCKHAM & SMALES, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—GEORGE W. WRIGHT against WILLIAM R. ROBINSON and GEORGE H. TINGLEY.—Summons for relief—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant, WILLIAM R. ROBINSON: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the city of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Aug. 2, 1854.

BUCKHAM & SMALES, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

N. B.—The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the city of Brooklyn, on the 4th day of August, 1854.—Dated Nov. 29, 1854.

BUCKHAM & SMALES, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—GEORGE D. HARVEY and HENRY COMMERAIS against FREDERIC GERARDIN.—Summons for money demand on contract—(Com. on ser.)—To the above named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 111 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of [illegible] Dollars and Seventy-four Cents, with interest from the 28th day of June, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Nov. 1, 1854.

BUCKHAM & SMALES, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

N. B.—The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 2d day of November, A. D. 1854.

BUCKHAM & SMALES, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—HUGH AUCHINCLOSS, JOHN AUCHINCLOSS, and HUGH AUCHINCLOSS, Jr., against WILLIAM R. ROBINSON and GEORGE H. TINGLEY.—Summons for relief—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant, WILLIAM R. ROBINSON: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the city of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Nov. 27, 1854.

BUCKHAM & SMALES, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

N. B.—The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the city of Brooklyn, on the 28th day of November, 1854.—Dated Dec. 1, 1854.

BUCKHAM & SMALES, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JAMES G. DALE and LEMUEL A. MAY, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM R. ROBINSON and GEORGE H. TINGLEY, Defendants.—Summons for Relief—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant, WILLIAM R. ROBINSON: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Aug. 2, 1854.

BUCKHAM & SMALES, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

N. B.—The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the city of Brooklyn, on the 4th day of August, 1854.—Dated Nov. 29, 1854.

BUCKHAM & SMALES, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

RELIEF FOR THE POOR.

Help for the Poor.

BROOKLYN, Tuesday, Dec. 26.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Much has been said of late in your excellent paper about assisting the poor. And I am glad that you have been so active in directing public attention to this important object, for surely if ever the wants of the poor demanded our sympathies it is now. [illegible]

But there is one channel which I think you have not definitely specified, and to which I beg leave to call your attention. I allude to "City Missionaries," or those persons who are sustained by churches or benevolent individuals in "local" or "general" Mission labors.

If a Missionary is faithful and kind he will so commend himself to the confidence of the poor among whom he labors, that he will become acquainted with their cases but no less actual wants and sufferings, and thus have opportunity to relieve the most worthy, and he can often do it more judiciously than can perhaps be done through larger organizations.

I speak from observation and experience. I have been laboring in this goodly city of Brooklyn as a Missionary for two years past, and I come in constant contact with real distress which is and (I think) should be hid from the public eye, and yet it is the very kind of suffering which deserves relief. I am thankful for the sympathy and aid which I have received in my field of labor, but still I cannot help saying that there are great numbers at this pressing season who might be relieved of pinching want if we had the means to do so. And I know it is so with my brethren.

Let me then call the attention of your benevolent readers to this channel of help to the needy. See to it, my friends, (if you wish to do good,) see to it that your Missionaries are supplied with the means to feed, clothe, and warm the deserving poor. Thus they may be the Almoners of your bounty to thousands ready to perish. S. B.

WARREN-STREET MISSION, BROOKLYN.

Public Meeting for the Poor.

The Mayor of Jersey City has called a meeting of citizens, to be held on Friday evening at the old Reformed Dutch Church, Grand-st., to devise measures for the relief of the poor.

THE PARK MEETINGS FOR THE POOR.

Letter from Ira Buckman.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: In your report of my remarks in the Park, last Friday evening, at the meeting of unemployed laborers and mechanics, you make me say:

"Mr. IRA BUCKMAN asked if there was any want of the necessaries of life in the country? Certainly not, but they were hoarded up by speculators, while the poor unemployed artisan and his wife and children were starving for bread. He believed the great hope for the workingman rested in the ballot-box. [Cheers.] The whole scheme of legislation for the last twenty-five years had been to make the rich man richer and the poor man poorer. Idle, lazy, and selfish politicians disregarded the rights of the poor citizens, in their unscrupulous efforts to advance themselves. There was not a bank bill safe under heaven. He held in his pocket-book fifty dollars of the Empire City Bank, which he could not get rid of, unless at a sacrifice of ten dollars. The workingmen should go to the officers of those institutions and bring them before a court of tar and feathers."

In your Tuesday's issue you denominate the speakers on that occasion, "political mechanics;" and, after saying that "their object is merely to use the mechanics for the attainment of their own ends," you add:

"Their whole object was to excite among the sufferers, hatred of the rich—and one speaker, Mr. IRA BUCKMAN, went so far as to stimulate them to a forcible seizure of the property of others, openly declaring that their right to it was as good as anybody's."

Now, in both your report and your editorial, you more or less modify my meaning where you do not wholly pervert it. But in the presence of that suffering multitude, and with a knowledge of the depressed condition of the poor everywhere, any man possessing strong sympathies might well be excused for the use of even the language which you impute to me. Nevertheless, I did not use it, in the connection in which it stands in your report; but I will trouble you with only an explanation of a few points, and simply pronounce the rest a total perversion of my meaning.

By the way, what do you mean by "political mechanics?" Do you mean that mechanics should not meddle with politics? If you do, I beg leave to dissent from your position. I think every mechanic—and, indeed, every voter—should be a political one; he should understand political matters, that he may cast his vote as most becomes an American freeman.

If "political mechanics" are now troublesome to professed politicians, I give it as my opinion that they will become more annoying before they become less so.

The "political mechanics" want to know why the markets are flooded with foreign manufactures, our jails are filled with foreign criminals, and our alms-houses are crowded with foreign paupers; and why native laborers can find no employment, and their families are suffering for want of the necessaries of life?

The "political mechanics" want to know why millions of bushels of grain are allowed to be manufactured into poison, that the wealthy and designing may put an enemy in the mouth of the poor man, "to steal away his brains," while they rob him of his money; if legislation is not for the benefit of the rich, making the "rich richer, and the poor poorer?"

Look at the rum traffic in this City, at the present time, when starvation is staring the laborer in the face. There are no less than 6,000 grog-shops licensed for the sum of $10 each, producing an income to the City of $60,000. Each of these grog-shops cost the citizens of New-York, annually, on an average, not less than $800 directly, to say nothing of the expense of the evil consequences growing out of their existence. This would make the large sum of $[illegible], to which add the expense of licenses, which the consumer of liquor has to pay, and we have the enormous sum of $[illegible] expended annually for what has been perverted from its proper use, lessening the quantity of breadstuffs, and scattering ruin and want broadcast in our midst.

The "political mechanics" want to know if the fact, that the Governor of the State of New-York owns some $[illegible] worth of property in grog-shops, in Albany and elsewhere, had any bearing on his veto of the Prohibitory Liquor Law?

The "political mechanics" want to know why the banks are in their present condition, leaving starving thousands with bits of worthless paper in their hands in lieu of bread; and why the necessaries of life are hoarded up by speculators, if "idle, lazy, selfish politicians" have not "disregarded the rights of the poorer citizens in their unscrupulous efforts to advance themselves?"

But my communication is getting lengthy, and I must hasten to a close, leaving much unsaid which I intended to say.

As to the charge of my counseling violence on the part of the poor, I did no such thing. I simply insisted that every man is entitled to the products of his own labor, (do you dissent from that?) and that when he does not get those products, there is wrong perpetrated somewhere. His right to the products of his labor I consider "as good as anybody's;" and I still contend that "the great hope for the workingman rests in the ballot-box." This, in your report, directly contradicts the assertion in your editorial, that I "stimulated them to a forcible seizure of the property of others."

Yours respectfully, IRA BUCKMAN, Jr.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1854.

Letter from Eugene Sullivan.

No. 91 EAST SIXTEENTH-STREET,
New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 27, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: In your edition of the 26th inst. you thought proper to publish an editorial entitled "False Friends of the Poor," reflecting in strong terms on the persons who took part in the working men's meetings held in the Park last week. While I don't object to your remarks, especially on a subject that at the present crisis occupies the attention of the community at large, I think justice and fair play require, holding as you do the responsible position of a public journalist, that your pen should not be used as a weapon of sarcasm against men whose only desire has been to redress the ills of suffering humanity by devising the best means towards the attainment of so noble and philanthropic an end. You say that "the speakers were, without an exception, political mechanics, and who are far more anxious to secure offices for themselves than to benefit the class for whom they came forward." This assertion, for my own part, I respectfully deny, and request you will give your authority for so grave a charge. I have never taken actively any part whatever in any political agitation, past or present, in this City.

But on the contrary, I fully believe that it is a duty to my country, as well as a privilege of the Constitution, to individually express my opinion upon any Legislative enactment which in my humble judgment requires reforming. The evils that oppress the working classes are too numerous to mention at present, and can only be enumerated under the name of "Legion." I will do you justice for bringing before the public mind many useful topics, and which your previous advocacy has tended in some instances to enlighten the minds of our wealthy citizens, and doubt whether you would allow your columns to be used against your own doctrines.

In my opinion, unjust speculation, over-issue of paper currency, and the public lands withheld by unjust laws from the mass of the people, are subjects that should interest the minds of those men who by false promises and pretences to patriotism have attained to office; but who, in too many instances, prove recreant to their former principles, and with masked faces turn their eyes to the public Treasury—while on the *other* side they laugh to scorn the wants of the honest mechanic by whose vote and upon whose shoulders they have mounted to power and place—the true and only height of their ambition being self-aggrandizement. I concur in many of your suggestions that mechanics are much to blame; but I think that their principal crime has been too much confidence in promises.

It is to be hoped that they will learn wisdom by the bitter experience of these *Hard Times*, and look to themselves alone to redress the evils in future; they don't require leaders to tell them what they should perform, but judge upon the properties of the Empire City, and it will teach them that their chief duty should be to "learn to think wiser for the future," and to acknowledge that they have acted unfortunately for themselves, "foolishly in the past." As a reader of your valuable journal and in justice to myself, I beg the insertion of these few lines, and

Remain, Sir, yours respectfully,
EUGENE JNO. SULLIVAN.

Relief for the Poor in Williamsburgh.

At the meeting of the Common Council last evening a communication was received from Mr. HAMILTON, Chairman of the Relief Department, informing the Board that this department are taking measures to relieve the suffering poor by establishing a soup house, &c., and asking an appropriation to assist in this laudable enterprise.

On motion of Alderman LIBBEY the sum of $500 was appropriated, to be placed at the disposal of the Relief Department.

The sum of $500 was also appropriated for the benefit of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the Fire Department.

[Advertisement.]

AMERICA AHEAD.—The well known superiority of American Daguerreotypes and Photographs was practically attested yesterday by Lord ELGIN, the ex-Governor General of Canada. On Tuesday his lordship sat for several daguerreotypes at ROOT's Gallery, No. 363 Broadway, all of which he pronounced far superior to any he had ever before obtained; and so highly pleased was he with them that yesterday, though greatly pressed for time, he came again to ROOT, just before the steamer sailed, and got several other pictures, one of them being a splendid Photograph, from which a large number of copies are to be made, and sent to him by the next steamer. Such is the judgment of one of the first men of Europe upon the value of American Photographs as compared with those of the Old World.

[Communicated.]

Portrait of Miss Collins.

A half-length picture of this estimable young lady, who was lost with the *Arctic*, and whose melancholy fate cast so deep a gloom upon her numerous relatives and friends, has just been completed, from a Daguerreotype in the possession of her father, by Mr. JAMES H. WRIGHT, of this City.

We have rarely seen a portrait of such excellence, both as a likeness and a work of art. The delicacy and breadth of execution, the perfect harmony of its details, and its truthful rendition of character, are truly remarkable, when we remember the difficulty invariably experienced by the artist in the copy of a Daguerreotype.

We understand that Mr. COLLINS has commissioned the same artist for portraits of Mrs. COLLINS and Master CORY COLLINS, and if Mr. WRIGHT is equally fortunate in their treatment, he will add new laurels to his already enviable reputation as one of our most accomplished and successful artists.

[Advertisement.]

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY!—PHOTOGRAPHIC OIL PAINTINGS ON CANVAS.—The undersigned have just patented their new process for taking photographic impressions on canvas, and are now prepared to take them in this City. The correctness of delineation and beauty of these paintings, which are produced with two short sittings, and at trifling expense, can only be fully appreciated by examination. Faithful life size portraits made by this process from daguerreotypes of deceased persons. Our other various styles of colored Parisian photographs taken as usual, and at no other establishment in America. J. GURNEY & C. D. FREDRICKS, No. 46 Rue Basse du Rempart, Paris, and No. 349 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

NEW-YEAR'S CALLS.—FOWLERS AND WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers, will be happy to meet their friends and the public with open doors, at their rooms, No. 308 Broadway, where they will provide a MENTAL repast, such as may not be found elsewhere.

Choice and useful Books, for presentation to Men, Women, Girls and Boys. Those who may desire it, can then and there obtain Charts, with full written Descriptions of Character, with Directions for Self-Improvement, Choice of Occupation, &c., &c.

Open, day and evening, at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ BRADY's Photographs are universally considered by artists and men of taste to be the finest ever produced in America. Life, cabinet and miniature sizes, copying perfectly executed from drawings, paintings, statuary or daguerreotypes. No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

FOSTER, DIXON & Co. give lessons in Writing, Arithmetic and Book-keeping, day and evening, at No. 346 Broadway, (Appleton's Building,) where gentlemen are qualified for the counting-house, in an expeditious and superior manner.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The trial of Dr. BEALE, which has created so intense an excitement, is published in the *National Police Gazette*. Also, the conclusion of the great Newark Slander case. An extra edition printed. Price 4 cents. For sale everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGY.—Written descriptions of character day and evening. Museum free to visitors. Works on Phrenology, Physiology, Hydropathy and Phonography, by FOWLERS and WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

TWO IN ONE.—Two elegant plays to-day at Barnum's Museum. "Eustache," this afternoon, with C. W. Clarke as the hero. "Rob Roy" this evening, with Mr. J. R. Scott as the Outlaw. This is a rare chance to witness two great performances.

LONG ISLAND.

Williamsburg Democratic Primary Meetings.

The Democratic Primary Meetings for the purpose of electing Delegates to the County and City Conventions, and also for Ward Committees, took place yesterday evening. The following tickets were declared elected:

XIIITH WARD.—County—R. M. Coit. City—R. W. Allen, Charles C. Cottrell, A. R. Hatfield. Ward—Wm. M. Ironsides, W. W. Powell, D. Poole, Joseph Palmer, James Green.

XIVTH WARD.—County—E. Walsh. City—Terrence Donnelly, Phillip Brady, Patrick Gaynor. Ward—Chas. Roche, John Hughes, John Redican, Jas. Carr, J. Russell.

XVTH WARD.—County—Andrew Marshall. City—John Dugan, Francis Swift, Arthur O'Brien. Ward—Wm. Lawrence, Thos. L. Adams, P. G. Hendrickson, John Malone, George Vincent.

XVITH WARD.—County—John M. Gillett. City—Benjamin W. Wilson, Francis Beattie, M. Murray. Ward—Peter Carney, B. Greenan, John B. Rowe, P. Lauder, Charles Stoll.

Meeting of Colored Citizens.

A meeting of the members of the Colored Political Association of Kings County, was held last evening at Rev. Mr. HODGES' Church, for the purpose of taking action in reference to petitioning the Legislature for an abrogation of the property qualification required to entitle a colored man to vote. The President, Rev. Mr. HODGES, presided, and JOHN STILLS acted as Secretary. The following preamble and resolution were adopted:

Whereas, We, a convention of the colored citizens of the County of Kings and New-York, do deem it expedient that some prompt and energetic measures should be adopted by us in behalf of the general colored population of the great State of New-York, to present to the next Legislature a petition stating the civil and political grievances under which we are laboring. Therefore,

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed to draft a petition setting forth at length the facts enumerated in the above preamble.

Resolved, That the Committee so appointed present their petition at the next meeting of this Convention for its endorsement.

Messrs. HODGES, STILL, [illegible], SIMMONDS and STORMS were appointed said Committee, after which the meeting adjourned to Wednesday, 3d January.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 26, by Rev. W. R. Gordon, D. D., at the residence of her father, WM. JAMES LOCKWOOD to MARY ANN CHESTER, both of this City.

DIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 27, of consumption, Deacon SAMUEL [illegible], aged 65 years.

His funeral will be attended at his late residence, No. 42 Beach-st., corner of Hudson-st., on Thursday, the 28th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are requested to attend, without further notice.

In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 26, SARAH M. GRIM, in the 66th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her son, Charles F. Grim, and her sons-in-law, Dr. Hugh Sweeney and Dr. Isaac Freeman, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 186 Mulberry-st., this day, (Thursday,) at 12 o'clock M.

In this City, on Monday, Dec. 25, JESSIE L., child of Wm. V. and Helen M. Noe.

In this City, on Friday, Dec. 22, CHARLES M., aged 2 years, 4 months and 14 days, and on Tuesday, the 26th, WILLIAM A., aged 2 years, 4 months and 18 days, twin sons of Richard and Mary L. Scott.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of their parents, No. 126 Allen-st., this day, (Thursday,) the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

In Jersey City, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 27, JOHN G. W. READING, in the 58th year of his age.

His friends, and the members of Harmony Division, S. of T., are invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, Dec. 28, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of Mr. John F. Richardson, in Mercer-st., one door from Henderson-st., Jersey City, without further notice.

In this City, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 27, MARY T., wife of William G. West, in the [illegible] year of her age.

At Newark, N. J., on Wednesday morning, Dec. 27, LOUISA LATHROP, youngest child of Jacob D. Vermilye.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 286 Broad-st., Newark.

At Jacksonville, Fla., JAMES GASSIN, son of Andrew Gassin, of this City.

His remains will be taken to Greenwood. Particulars in to-morrow's (Friday's) paper.

At Newburg, on Sunday, Dec. 24, ALEXANDER FALLS, formerly of this City, aged 60 years.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....DEC. 27.

$3,000	Indiana State 5s	77
14,000	Virginia 6s....s3	[illegible]
500	do.	[illegible]
1,000	North Carolina 6s	94½
1,000	do.	94½
2,000	Missouri 6s	90
11,000	Erie Income Bonds	[illegible]
3,000	E. Con. Bds. '71..nwk	70
3,000	Erie Bonds of '83..b3	[illegible]
2,000	Hud. R. 1st Mtge Bds	[illegible]
1,000	Panama Bds 2d issue	[illegible]
21,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	[illegible]
500	do.	[illegible]
7,000	do....b3	[illegible]
7,000	do....b4	[illegible]
5,000	do....s60	[illegible]
2,000	Chi. & R. I. R. R. Bs..s3	[illegible]
3,000	Michigan So. Bonds	[illegible]
2,000	N. Y. & N. Haven Bds	[illegible]
10	Del. & Hud. Canal Co.	107
5	Am. Exchange Bank	[illegible]
300	Nic. Transit Co....b30	[illegible]
50	do....s3	[illegible]
150	do....b4	[illegible]
150	do.	[illegible]
200	Cumb'land Coal Co..s3	[illegible]
100	do....s10	[illegible]
100	do....s15	[illegible]
300	do....b60	[illegible]
150	do....b60	[illegible]
50	do....b30	[illegible]
150	do....b10	[illegible]
150	do....btwk	[illegible]
100	do.	[illegible]
100	do....s60	[illegible]
50	do....b3	[illegible]
50	do....b30	[illegible]
50	do....s3	[illegible]
200	Canton Company....b45	[illegible]
100	do....b60	[illegible]
50	do.	[illegible]
100	N. Y. Central R. R.	81
50	do....s10	81
75	do....b60	81½
200	do....s60	81
50	do....s60	[illegible]
200	do....b6m	[illegible]
200	do.	[illegible]
50	do....s3	81
200	N. Y. Central R. R....s3	81
150	do....c	81
100	do....s17	81
70	do....c	81
100	do....s60	81
50	do....sw	81
50	do....s60	81
72	Cleve. & Toledo R. R.	[illegible]
24	Chicago & R. I. R. R.	[illegible]
25	do....b3	[illegible]
6	Ills. Central R. R.	[illegible]
100	do....s3	[illegible]
50	Erie Railroad	[illegible]
100	do....s30	[illegible]
100	do....s60	[illegible]
100	do....s3	[illegible]
200	do.	[illegible]
300	do....s3	[illegible]
400	do....b10	37
100	do....b60	37
100	do....b60	37
5	do.	37
1000	Harlem Railroad....s3	[illegible]
150	do....b10	[illegible]
400	do....b60	[illegible]
30	N. H. & Har'd R. R..b3	[illegible]
100	Reading Railroad	70
100	do....b10	70
400	do....s60	70
200	do....b15	71
100	do....b15	71
300	do....b60	71
100	do.	70
100	do....s30	70
200	do....c	70
100	do....b3	70
400	do....b3	71
200	do....b12	71
37	Hudson River R. R..b3	[illegible]
50	do....b60	[illegible]
100	do....c	[illegible]
450	do.	[illegible]
100	do....s	[illegible]
50	do....b60	[illegible]
5	Panama Railroad	[illegible]
45	do.	[illegible]
50	do....b60	[illegible]
25	Galena & Chicago R. R.	[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Virginia 6s	[illegible]
1,000	Erie Income Bonds	[illegible]
1,000	Hud. R. 1st M. B.	[illegible]
20	Pennsyl. Coal Co.	[illegible]
10	Michigan Cen. R. R.	[illegible]
10	do.	[illegible]
100	Nicara. Tran. Co.	17
100	Cumb. Coal Co.	[illegible]
100	do.	[illegible]
300	do....s3	[illegible]
50	do.	[illegible]
100	do....s30	[illegible]
100	Reading R. R....s30	71
200	do....b60	71½
20	N. Y. Central R. R...c	[illegible]
100	do....b15	[illegible]
50	do....b60	[illegible]
150	Canton Company	[illegible]
150	do....b60	[illegible]
100	do....b60	[illegible]
50	do....b10	[illegible]
10	do.	[illegible]
50	do.	[illegible]
50	do....b30	[illegible]
50	Harlem Railroad	[illegible]
50	Erie Railroad....s30	[illegible]
100	do....s3	[illegible]

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 27—P. M.

There was a strong market for Stocks to-day, and so far as the Railway and State Loan interests of the country are concerned, there would seem to be substantial ground of hope for improvement in the public estimation of their value after the New-Year sets in. In regard to the finished Railroads, particularly, the result would now seem to be in the keeping of their financial managers. If monied men are better disposed to think that they have seen their hardest time in the market, and that much reliance is to be placed in their ability to earn a fair interest on the construction cost, where that has been, or is likely to be definitely ascertained, it is because of the pledges made that a stop will be put to spending money on what are called new improvements, but which oftener amount to mere *jobs* to favorite contractors, negotiators, property speculators, and supply furnishers. The two great lines of New-York attract most attention; both having been depressed from 40 to 50 ℔ cent. in market value by the hard times of 1854, and the peculiar financial difficulties that put a stop to their respective dividends. These have wrought immense mischief to their credit, while the real capacity of both works and their reliable sources of business have been more satisfactorily shown than ever in much enlarged gross earnings. The New-York and Erie managers have given a direct and emphatic pledge that their Construction account shall be closed. The New-York Central management, by circular, as early as June last, gave an implied pledge that $6,075,000, or less, as then calculated on, would end their improvements. They had $3,075,000 in hand after consolidation, from reserved stock, toward this estimate. They asked for $3,000,000 Convertible Loan. The Loan could not be sold to this extent at par, and two dividends have been expended in lieu of about $1,850,000 of the amount. The remainder has been or may be disposed of at par, and the full estimate, if need be, upon new work expended. Under this state of things, the New-York and Erie Company are about to renew their Income Loan due in February, and fund that portion of their current liabilities which belongs to construction cost. The New-York Central Company have placed $925,000 as the August dividend to the credit of their stockholders to await the sale of their reserved Bonds. In a few days the question of the February dividend will come up. As earned, under the showing of their books, it will amount to fully as much as the one in August. The stockholders are ready to take the reserved Bonds, in lieu of cash, and thus close an embarrassing question, the effect of which has been as injurious to the credit of the Stock as if it had been originally resolved to pass the dividends altogether and cancel a corresponding amount of the proposed Loan. The Stock rose to-day to 82¼ ℔ cent. Erie rated at 36¾@37. Erie Incomes were in request at 86 ℔ cent., and the Convertibles of 1871 rose to 70 ℔ cent. Reading further advanced, and sold in the afternoon as dear as 71½ ℔ cent. Virginia Stock 91¼ ℔ cent., and Illinois Central Bonds 65; both ½ to ¾ ℔ cent. added to the rise of yesterday. Panama Railroad shares sold very largely at 70½ to 71½. Cumberland Coal active, and the market generally looking well at the close.

Nothing was done in Foreign Exchange after the sailing of the *Pacific*. The closing rates were 107½@108 on London, 5.21¼@5.16¼ on Paris, bankers' names. We heard nothing new about Money. The rates keep very dear on nearly all descriptions of paper. The amount on temporary use in Wall-street, owing to the deposits for January dividends with the Bankers, is fully equal to the daily wants of the Brokers of first-rate standing.

We have heretofore glanced at one of the remedies for hard times, to be found in the better American spirit, which they are calculated to assume, of encouraging the products of home manufacture. We would not be understood to mean by legislation alone. *That* for the present is out of the question, in the existing constitution of parties in Congress. The remedy may be partially applied in a more practical form. The necessity of doing so, we respectfully suggested a few days since by official figures from the late report of the Secretary of the Treasury, of the Import of the last financial year, of over $93,000,000 in Cotton, Woolen and Iron fabrics; the raw materials of which are more abundantly produced in our own country, than the Foreign States from which they are most unwisely drawn, to be the absorbents of the precious metals, or to increase the nation's indebtedness and financial dependence abroad. The evil is now keenly felt to be one of the main sources of unemployed American labor. It surely ought in some way to be corrected. It will be, even before the reform can be reached through legislation, if every individual consumer of Iron, Woolen and Cotton fabrics will make the duty his own. But it has been suggested to us by a correspondent that extravagance in using other Foreign fabrics, not now made in this country, but which are susceptible of being made, not of prime necessity, but luxury, is another cause of the hard times. He writes:

"The aggregate cost of Silks abroad for the past four years is one hundred and seventeen millions of dollars. Add for charges of importation, merchants' and shopkeepers' profits and dressmakers' charges [illegible] ℔ cent., making the actual cost to the consumers of the United States, for the four years, *Two Hundred and Twenty-two Millions of Dollars*. The same profit would accrue to merchants, shopkeepers and dressmakers were the Silk grown here. But independent of all, there goes, annually, near thirty millions of dollars abroad for Foreign Silks alone. What an absorption of the wages of capital and the wages of labor! Verily, fashion makes the *Free People* of the Republic *slaves* of European capital and *skill*. Let raw Silk in free, and double or treble the duty on the manufactured article. Keep our own People at work; Free-Trade, as practiced here, *Freezes* and *Starves*."

The movement of the Cotton crop at the Southern ports, for the past fortnight, is very fully set forth in the circular of Mr. WRIGHT, for the Liverpool steamer to-day, and from which we make the following extracts. At all the ports the aggregate shipments to Foreign markets to the present date are 443,000 bales against 314,000 bales to same date last year. The increase in bulk is about 41 ℔ cent., while the decline in price, taking quotation at New-Orleans for middling Cotton as the standard, is the proportion of 8 cents this year against 9¾ cents last December.

NEW-ORLEANS, DEC. 16.	1854.	1853.
Receipts since 1st Sept. last	435,473	408,102
Exports since 1st Sept. last	265,403	[illegible]
Sales since 9th inst.	49,500	28,100
Stock on hand at date	179,651	213,847
Freight to Liverpool	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exchange on London	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exchange on Paris	[illegible]	5.15@5.25
Exchange on N. Y., 60 d. sight	[illegible] dis.	1½@2 dis.

MOBILE, DEC. 16.	1854.	1853.
Receipts since 1st Sept. last	72,673	77,498
Exports since 1st Sept. last	29,183	26,639
Sales since 9th inst.	6,500	11,100
Stock on hand at date	43,787	44,329
Freight to Liverpool	[illegible]	½d.
Exchange on London	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exchange on Paris	5.25@5.20	5.20
Exchange on N. Y., 60 d. sight	[illegible] dis.	[illegible] dis.

SAVANNAH, DEC. 22.	S. Isl.	Up'ls.	1854	1853
R'pts since Sept. 1	2,392	73,100	75,311	107,197
Ex'pts since Sept. 1	822	45,183	45,994	60,037
Sales since 15th inst.	221	4,894	5,125	6,728
S. on hand at date	1,830	20,597	22,517	44,310
Freight to Liverpool			[illegible]	[illegible]
Exchange on London			7@7½	9½
Exchange on Paris				
Exchange on N. Y. 60 days sight			[illegible] dis.	[illegible] dis.

CHARLESTON, DEC. 22.	S. Isl.	Up'ls.	1854	1853
R'pts since Sept. 1	2,341	155,871	158,112	121,307
Ex'pts since Sept. 1	2,002	115,753	117,755	67,120
Sales since 15th inst.	100	11,015	11,115	7,450
S. on hand at date	2,656	56,917	59,573	55,502
Freight to Liverpool			5-16d.	½d.
Exchange on London			7½	[illegible]
Exchange on Paris			5.20	5.17½@5.20
Exchange on N. Y. 60 days sight			[illegible] dis.	[illegible] dis.

The attention of parties interested in the late Parker Vein Coal concern, is directed to the advertisement in another column, proposing a reorganization on the basis of the purchase of the property made yesterday, under foreclosure of the mortgages upon it. Messrs. O'BRIEN, No. 33 Wall-street, will afford full information on the subject.

The Harmony Fire Insurance Company advertise a half-yearly dividend of 5 ℔ cent. The Tradesmen's Bank, under the old charter, will pay a final dividend of 42 ℔ cent. on the 2d January. At the same time, 40 ℔ cent. on the new full stock, and 20 ℔ cent. on the Scrip stock are required to be paid in. The Irving Savings Bank pays 6 ℔ cent. on 15th January.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $147,320; paid out $83,343, and held on regular balance, at the close of business, $3,722,193. The Assay Department paid out $183,002.

Mr. ALBERT H. NICOLAY's regular semi-weekly Auction Sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place to-morrow, Thursday, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

The receipts of the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, for the second week in December, were $31,423 62.

We have received several communications from depositors in the exploded Knickerbocker Savings Bank, and Knickerbocker Bank, complaining that no satisfaction is afforded as to the prospects of liquidating their affairs by the Trustees. We know of no remedy beyond placing the claims in legal hands. The Bank would no doubt be put in the keeping of a Special Commissioner on proper steps being taken at the Department at Albany. Thus far, the late managers have eluded this result by paying up their protested paper within the 15 days allowed after protest. But it would be competent for the Depositors and Stockholders to force settlement, by uniting in a formal complaint of mismanagement to the Superintendent. We have heard it suggested that some of the managers mean to make further efforts to reëstablish the Bank. The public will tolerate nothing of the sort, of course, if for no other reason than the manner in which the poor Savings depositors have been treated.

Boston Banks.

From the Boston Advertiser, Dec. 27.

A comparison of the footings of the weekly Bank Statement of the Boston Banks, with those of the statement for the previous week, exhibits the following results:

	Dec. 18.	Dec. 26.	
Capital Stock	$32,170,000	32,170,000	No increase.
Loans and Discounts	[illegible]	[illegible]	Decr. [illegible]
Specie in Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	Incr. [illegible]
Due from other Banks	[illegible]	[illegible]	Decr. [illegible]
Due to other Banks	6,221,277	6,213,017	Decr. [illegible]
Deposits	[illegible]	11,211,[illegible]	Decr. [illegible]
Circulation	[illegible]	[illegible]	Decr. [illegible]

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Wednesday—First Board*—[illegible] City Railroad 6s, [illegible]; [illegible] City Railroad 6s, (Sunbury and Erie,) [illegible]; $15,000 Pennsylvania Coupon 5s, [illegible]; [illegible] Railroad [illegible]; [illegible] Pennsylvania Railroad [illegible]; [illegible] Lehigh Navigation, [illegible]; 1 Camden and Amboy Railroad, [illegible]; [illegible] Pennsylvania Railroad, [illegible]; 3 Reading Railroad, [illegible]; 10 Harrisburg Railroad, [illegible]; 2 Minehill Railroad, [illegible]; [illegible] Long Island Railroad, [illegible].

Between Boards—[illegible] Pennsylvania 5s, [illegible]; [illegible] Railroad [illegible]; 15 Beaver Meadow Railroad, [illegible]; [illegible] Morris Canal, [illegible].

Second Board—[illegible] City Railroad 6s, [illegible]; [illegible] City Railroad 6s, (Sunbury and Erie,) [illegible]; [illegible] City Railroad 6s, (N. P. R. R.,) [illegible]; [illegible] City 6s, [illegible]; [illegible] Pennsylvania 5s, [illegible]; 25 Lehigh Navigation, [illegible]; [illegible] Pennsylvania Railroad, [illegible]; [illegible] Morris Canal, [illegible]; [illegible] Minehill Railroad, [illegible]; [illegible] Reading Railroad, [illegible]; [illegible] Girard Bank, [illegible]; [illegible] Western Bank [illegible].

After Board—[illegible] Reading Railroad, [illegible]; [illegible] Lehigh Navigation, [illegible]; [illegible] Pennsylvania Railroad, [illegible]; [illegible] Morris Canal, [illegible].

Closing Prices—United States 6s, [illegible]; United States 6s, '67, [illegible]; Pennsylvania 5s, [illegible]; Reading Railroad, [illegible]; Reading Railroad Bonds, [illegible]; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, [illegible]; Pennsylvania Railroad, [illegible]; Morris Canal, [illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, [illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, [illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, [illegible]; Long Island Railroad, [illegible]; Vicksburg Railroad, [illegible]; Girard Bank, [illegible]; Lehigh Zinc, [illegible]; Union Canal, [illegible].

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Pacific, for Liverpool—His Excellency Lord Elgin and party, Richard S. Carman and wife, John Ross, Canada; [illegible], New-York; [illegible]; R. S. Thayer, Richard Carman, New-York; [illegible]; Eugene Ferrand, Paris; M. Kostock, Montreal; [illegible], New-York; C. L. Couteaux, Paris; [illegible]; John Brown, [illegible]; Louis Anthony, Capt. [illegible].

[illegible] ter, Portsmouth; [illegible]; Mr. Olmstead, [illegible]; Mr. Hamilton, Canada; [illegible]; Capt. Austin, H. B. M. [illegible] regiment; [illegible]; Rev. G. [illegible], France; [illegible]; L. Marx & Co.; [illegible] A. Wilkinson, Philadelphia; [illegible] France; [illegible] Kingston; Quebec; [illegible]; R. S. Muller, New-York; [illegible]; A. Didane, Mr. and Mrs. Cavallis, New-York; [illegible] Canada; Mr. and Mrs. A. Torrance, Montreal; [illegible] Bridgeport; John Bradford, Toronto; [illegible] San Francisco; [illegible] England; S. H. Thompson, Montreal; Madame Pons, France; [illegible]; Lieut. Gov. Trent, [illegible]; [illegible]; John Jackson, Toronto; [illegible]; George Thompson, New-York; [illegible]; Lord Elgin's servant, [illegible] France; Capt. Campbell, Panama; Andrew [illegible]; Graham Henry, New-York; [illegible]; Rhode Island; Aber Miller, Germany; [illegible] England; O. E. Muller, San Francisco; John [illegible]; Andrew Baxter, Canada; [illegible] France; [illegible]—Total, [illegible].

In steamship Northern Light, for Punta Arenas—Wells, Fargo & Co.'s messenger, [illegible]; Geo. S. Andrews [illegible]; [illegible] and wife, [illegible] Hubbard, [illegible] Tower, [illegible] Day, Miss [illegible] Pearce and wife, [illegible]; S. F. Pearly and servant, Mrs. John Prentiss, child and servant, Miss Seeber, Mrs. Martin Scott, Miss Briard, Mrs. H. E. Gates, Miss Mary Gates, Miss Cotting and child, L. Benson, Miss C. Benson, Wm. Williams and wife, Mrs. W. H. Wallace and child, Mrs. Emily M. Page, Miss M. Healy, Miss E. Hanrahan and child, Miss Adelaide Heller, Miss Mary Monroe, H. Smith, Mrs. Thayer and child, M. Cole, M. Catlin, James Pierson, James Travis, Jas. Robinson, Miss E. Draper, Mrs. Mary Murphy, J. Burke, M. Pegin and wife, Mr. H. Dougherty, Miss H. Kelly, Thos. Kelly, A. T. Sanders, P. Klein, J. Ulmer, Miss F. H. Nicholson, Geo. Nicholson, E. O'Connell, J. Hennessy, P. Hickie, E. [illegible] with child, Miss E. Gosnell, Mrs. C. Hope, C. Sidells, Jas. Prevost, Mrs. C. Prevost, R. Armstrong, T. Cameron, M. Clark, J. Richardson, Isaac Hudson, A. Corra, I. Windling, M. Brogan and wife, Samuel True, M. Titcomb, I. H. Oxford, H. Chatham and wife, Miss F. Jones, Miss M. Jones, Chas. W. Thompson, P. Rogers, D. McBride, L. O'Hara, C. M. White, E. S. Dennison, T. H. Brown, Robert Mills, J. P. Sperry, H. Shevlin, J. Gallagher, P. Gallagher, F. Daily, J. Carr, E. Terry, P. McHugh, Mr. Murray and sister, J. Knowlton, V. Bonney, F. Donahue, J. H. Lambert, A. J. Howes, S. B. Howes, W. Trainer, J. Trainer, J. Mulgrave, L. Ossetto, J. Ossetto, F. Latourette, J. R. Latourette, T. Novero, D. Leiwar, J. Brown, L. Drake, G. Drake, Arnold Heller, M. Wintermantle, G. Jones, H. Matison, Geo. Matison, W. Matison, J. Coyl, W. Howard, and others in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 22 | Sun sets.... 4 [illegible] | Moon sets.... 1 [illegible]
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook...2 31 | Gov. Island....3 21 | Hell Gate....5 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK...WEDNESDAY, DEC. 27.

Cleared.

Steamships Northern Light, Tinklepaugh, San Juan, Chas. Morgan; Marion, Foster, Charleston, Spofford & Tileston.

Ship Roger Stewart, Stafford, Mobile, J. W. Delano.

Barks Ithona, Merton, Buenos Ayres, H. A. Curtis & Co.; Mary Chapman, Hill, Trinidad, H. D. Brookman & Co.; White Squall, Marston, San Francisco, A. Oakesmith; R. Cobden, (Brem.) Ballou, Charleston, Fogge & Co.

Brig Johanna, (Brem.) Kohn, Manzanilla, [illegible].

Schrs. Helena, States, Wilmington, McCready, Mott & Co.; [illegible], Savannah, McCready, Mott & Co.; D. Abeville, Dodge, Richmond, C. H. Pierson.

Propeller Totten, Lewis, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell.

Sloop [illegible], Smith, Providence, master; Fashion, Hydenburg, Providence, master.

Arrived.

Brig Fairy, (Br.,) McPhail, Rio Janeiro [illegible] ds., with coffee to J. L. Phipps & Co. Has been 12 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong northerly winds.

Brig Lady Chapman, (Br.,) Buxford, Bermuda 11 ds., with ballast to W. M. Smith. Experienced heavy weather.

Schr. John G. Rosche, (lighter,) Clock, from the wreck of ship St. Patrick, ashore at Barnegat.

Schr. Excelsior, (lighter,) Clock, from the wreck of ship St. Patrick, ashore at Barnegat.

Schr. Queen of the South, (new, 3-masted,) Knapp, from Bridgeport.

Schr. Victoria, (Br.,) Nailo, Grand Turk, T. I., 14 ds., with ballast to Roome & Dinwiddie. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. [illegible], (Br.,) Russell, Halifax 6 ds., with fish to master.

Schr. Minnie Schiffer, Wilson, Tampico 20 ds., with hides, fustic, &c., to Schiffer Bros. Has had heavy weather on the passage, lost sails, sprung foremast, &c. Left no Am. vessels. 18th inst. at 4 P. M., off Cape Florida, saw a large ship go ashore on the Fowey Rocks.

Schr. Knight, Sears, Boston 3 ds., mdse. to S. W. Lewis.

Schr. Ocean Star, Tilden, Camden 3 ds., with lime.

Schr. Elm City, Tuttle, Bridgeport, in ballast.

Schr. Florence, Briggs, Bridgeport, in ballast.

Propeller Decatur, Gage, Norwich, with mdse. to master.

Sloop Rhode Island, Hull, Providence, with mdse.

WIND—During the day, N. E., with a dense fog.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 27—Arr. ships John Quincy Adams, [illegible]; Ocean Home, New-Orleans; Richmond, do.; Conradia, Savannah; Unicorn, do.; barks [illegible] and Echo, Philadelphia.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO SHEET METAL WORKERS—NOTICE.—We are exhibiting between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., at No. 11 (room No. 13) Wall-st., New-York City, The First Premium Sheet-Metal Bending and Tubing Machine [illegible] for sale. Communications, post-paid, replied to.
WILLIAM WEBSTER, CHARLES MILLER, } Sole Proprietors.

HARDWARE.—A very complete and desirable stock of Hardware and the lease of a fine retail store, for sale. Location corner Myrtle and Clermont-avs., Brooklyn. The stock is small and well selected, the trade mostly cash, and for one or two young men with $3,000, this offers a rare opportunity. For further information, apply on the premises, and at No. 21 Platt-st., New-York.
RICHARDS & FLEURY, No. 21 Platt-st.

DRUG STORE IN NEW-HAVEN FOR SALE.—Price $2,000; it is located on Chapel-st., under the New-Haven Hotel, and opposite Yale College, richly fitted up, and is doing a fine business. But a small part cash is required, balance on easy terms. Inquire on the premises, or M. V. B. FOWLER, or of KINSLEY & DARLING, No. 63 Vesey-st., New-York.

CHANCE FOR BUSINESS.—Wanted, men to sell useful domestic articles in city or country, at which active, industrious men, with small capital, can make large wages. Apply at No. 317 Bowery, New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

$20 REWARD.—Lost or mislaid the following Notes:
E. Dyer, for $[illegible], dated Nov. 24, three months.
E. Dyer, for $[illegible], dated Dec. 4, three months.
E. Dyer, for $[illegible], dated Nov. 21, three months.
E. Dyer, for $[illegible], dated Dec. 10, three months.
J. C. Carlisle, for $277 42-100, dated Dec. 1, three months.
G. F. Meyer, for $257, dated Nov. 18, three months.
Henry Devlin, for $[illegible], dated Nov. 18, three months.
The public are cautioned against negotiating the above notes, payment having been stopped. The above reward will be paid by leaving them at No. 63 Broad-st.
JOHN A. CURTIS.

LOST—On or about Dec. 4, Certificate No. [illegible], dated New-York, Aug. 28, for one hundred shares of Stock of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, in the name of Daniel B. Fearing, having Power of Attorney on the back of the Certificate signed and witnessed in blank. The public are cautioned against receiving said Certificate, the transfer of which has been stopped. (Signed.)
DANIEL B. FEARING, [illegible].

LOST—About the Wall-st. Ferry, a package of small books containing money. The package was marked Joseph B. Hall. Fifty dollars reward will be paid for information that will lead to recovery of the property.
PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip.

LOST—On Monday afternoon while riding up town, letters and memoranda. Whoever will return them to the address on them will be amply rewarded.

SEBASTOPOL HAS BEEN BESIEGED FOR THE LAST FEW WEEKS—By the subjects of the British Empire assisted by Louis Napoleon, while at the same time the Empire City Tea Warehouses, No. 61 Catharine-st. and No. 379 Bowery, have been besieged by the quiet subjects of the City of Gotham, assisted by her sister cities, and surrounding country, and, like the Russians, we have plenty of the same sort left, in the shape of gunpowder and all other kinds of Teas, of the best quality, which we are disposing to our customers, and the public generally at unusually low prices, as an offset to the hard times. 5,000 boxes of Teas just received which we are selling at $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75 and $2 per box, imported expressly for family use.

The best old Mountain Java Coffee, daily roasted on the premises, 1s. 6d per lb., old Maracaibo 1s. 3d., St. Domingo 1s. per lb., 10 lbs. for $1. In our grocery department we have a large supply of Butter, Cheese, Sugars of all kinds, Spices, Raisins, &c., &c., at like low prices.
VOSE & JOYCE, Dealers in Teas, Coffees, &c., No. 61 Catharine-st., near the Market, and No. 379 Bowery.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.—Having Harper's, Putnam's, Godey's, Graham's, and all other Periodicals, would do well to send them to [illegible] Bookbindery, where they will be bound in a neat, substantial manner and with dispatch. The country trade solicited. A liberal discount made to carriers for cash. Persons sending volumes from the country to bind, must prepay the express charges, and be particular in the directions for binding.
[illegible], WEAVER & THORNE, No. 44 Fulton-st., New-York.

THE SINE QUA NON FOR CORRESPONDENTS is SMITH & BUTLER'S PATENT LETTER and INVOICE FILE.—[illegible] All who desire to economize their time and labor, should immediately call and purchase. [illegible]
R. T. YOUNG, No. 140 Fulton-st., 2d story.

REPLATING.—Hotels, Steamboat Proprietors, and private families, may have old ware replated and warranted. Stair rods, plumber's fixtures, tea seats, dish covers, trays, cake baskets, spoons and forks, castors, &c., plated with gold or silver in the very best manner, at the Manhattan Plate Co., No. 267 Bowery.

HOUSE WANTED.—A modern built dwelling house in this City or Brooklyn, for which cash, and a very desirable country residence one and a quarter miles from Elizabethtown Depot, N. J., will be exchanged. Must not exceed $10,000 or $12,000. Apply to
W. R. POWELL, No. 45 John-st.

JUST RECEIVED—One thousand overcoats, $5 each; dress and frock coats, $4, cost originally $10; one thousand fancy silk and velvet vests from $3 to $4. Bills on broken banks of this City taken for clothing.
GEO. LEVIN, corner Nassau and Beekman-sts.

COSTAR'S RAT, COCKROACH, &C., EXTERMINATOR DEPOT has removed to 388 Broadway, New-York, having been burnt out by theatre at his old stand, No. 444 Broadway. A new HAPPY FAMILY on Jan. 2, 1855.

COAL.—J. L. WORTH, Coal Dealer.—[illegible] Down-town office, [illegible].

AMUSEMENTS.

PERHAM'S TROUPE, NO. 663 BROADWAY will give two grand entertainments daily during CHRISTMAS WEEK. Performances afternoons 3, and evenings at 7½ o'clock. DON GIOVANNI, OR THE SPECTRE [illegible] AFTERNOON and EVENING this week. A splendid selection of Ethiopian and sentimental songs, choruses, solos, duets, [illegible] and fancy dances. LANE, the Champion Dancer, [illegible] LA PETITE CHRISTINE in her characters [illegible]. Admission 25 cents. Children under 10 years half price.

GIFT TICKETS AT ONE DOLLAR EACH, issued in connection with the Mirror of North and South America, now in Boston, will, for the present, by special arrangement, admit four persons each to PERHAM'S BURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE. 70,000 OF THESE TICKETS ALREADY SOLD. ONLY 30,000 MORE TO SELL. To be obtained from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., at No. 663 Broadway. Each purchaser of one of these tickets will be presented with a certificate of share in the 30,000 VALUABLE AND COSTLY ARTICLES [illegible] by Mr. PERHAM to his patrons. A mass meeting of the Shareholders will be held on the [illegible] of January to decide on the final disposition of the property. Therefore, secure your tickets at once.

ENGLISH OPERA AT NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Tickets to all parts of the house, 50 cents; Orchestra Armchairs, $1 each; Private Boxes, $5. Doors open at 6½. DRESS CIRCLE SEATS MAY BE SECURED FROM 9 A. M. TILL 5 P. M. DAILY, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE. LAST APPEARANCE BUT TWO OF MLLE. NAU, MR. ST. ALBYN, MR. IRVING, MR. HORNCASTLE, MR. HARRISON, Miss BRIENTI. THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 28, 1854. Balfe's favorite Opera of the BOHEMIAN GIRL.
Arline....Mlle. NAU | Count Arnheim. Mr. IRVING
Thaddeus....Mr. ST. ALBYN | Florestine. Mr. HARRISON
Devilshoof..HORNCASTLE | Gipsey Queen Miss BRIENTI
Conductor....Mr. THOS. BAKER.
Friday, Miss BRIENTI's Benefit.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—14th-st. Union-square. BENEFIT OF THE MANAGER AND LAST NIGHT.—Madame GRISI and Signor MARIO will close their engagement on THURSDAY, Dec. 28, 1854, in Donizetti's Comic Opera, in 3 acts, written expressly for them, DON PASQUALE.
Signor BADIALI....as....Dr. Malatesta.
Signor SUSINI....as....Don Pasquale.
Performance to commence at [illegible] o'clock. Doors open at [illegible] o'clock.
Tickets, 50 cents. For sale at HALL & SON'S, RAYNOR'S, No. [illegible] Bowery; JOLLIE'S, No. 300 Broadway. Secured seats, 50 cents extra. For sale at W. HALL & SON'S, and at the Academy.

BENEFIT OF MR. HACKETT. ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Forty-fifth appearance of Mad. GRISI, and positively the last appearance in New-York of Sigs. MARIO, SUSINI, and the other artists engaged by Mr. Hackett, together with Sig. BADIALI and others, on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 29, when will be given by general request LA FAVORITA. In the second act, Senorita SOTO will dance the part of LA MADRILANA. For further particulars, see bills of the day.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Will be let for ORATORIOS, CONCERTS, LECTURES and BALLS. The floor and decorations for Balls will surpass anything of the kind, either in this country or in Europe. Apply at No. [illegible] Wall-st. JAMES PHALEN, President.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.—No. 539 Broadway. EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK. The popular burlesque on the Opera of SOMNAMBULA. In three acts, with beautiful scenery, dresses, &c. Previous to the Opera a superior Ethiopian Entertainment; and still adhering to this company's unalterable motto, "FUN WITHOUT VULGARITY." Concert commences at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents.

GEORGE CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS.—In consequence of the destruction of their Hall by fire, will perform EVERY EVENING, at NO. 472 BROADWAY. Ethiopian Minstrelsy, to conclude with a burlesque Opera or Farce. N. B.—A change of programme EVERY WEEK.
H. WOOD, Business Manager.
GEORGE CHRISTY, Stage Manager.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ precisely. Admission, 25 cents.

BENEFIT OF THE MEMBERS OF GEORGE CHRISTY AND WOOD'S MINSTRELS, sufferers by the late disastrous fire at No. 444 Broadway, will take place on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 29, 1854, at No. 472 Broadway. Tickets 25 cents.

BURTON'S THEATRE—CHAMBERS-STREET.—BENEFIT OF MR. G. JORDAN. THURSDAY—Two superior comedies, embracing in their casts ALL THE COMEDIANS. Morton's comedy in 5 acts, first time for four years, of SECRETS WORTH KNOWING. Nicholas Rue, Mr. Burton; Rostrum, Mr. Jordan; April, Mr. Fisher; Plethora, Mr. Johnston; Rose, Mrs. Buckland; Mrs. Greville, Miss Raymond. The last new and highly successful comedy in 2 acts, of A NICE YOUNG MAN. [illegible], Mr. Burton; Viscount de Rose, Miss Raymond; Baron, Mr. Johnston; Mrs. Taylour, Mrs. Burton. To-morrow, FRIDAY, the great drama for one night only, of THE UPPER TEN AND THE LOWER TWENTY. With the new comedy of THE NICE YOUNG MAN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock, curtain will rise at 7½. Dress Circle and Parquette 50 cents; Second Tier, 25 cents; Orchestra Stalls, $1; Private Boxes, $6 and $5. THIS EVENING, Dec. 28, will be presented the new Drama of THE SISTERS. De Gourney....Mr. Blake | Baroness....[illegible]; Ernest Brissac....Mr. Lester | Therese....[illegible]. After which, interlude of THE HAPPY MAN. To conclude with the Farce of A PHENOMENON IN A SMOCK FROCK.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—BROADWAY.—HENRY WILLARD, Lessee. [illegible] THURSDAY, Dec. 28, the Drama of THE RAGPICKER OF PARIS. Jean, the Ragpicker....Mr. F. [illegible]. After which the new drama entitled THE BELL-RINGER OF BOSTON. To conclude with the Drama of THE IDIOT WITNESS.

BROADWAY THEATRE—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock, and the performance will commence at 7 precisely. Boxes and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle and Upper Tier, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $6. THIS EVENING, Dec. 28, will be played Balfe's Grand Opera entitled THE ENCHANTRESS. Don Sylvio....Mr. W. Harrison; Stella, the Enchantress....Miss Louisa Pyne. To conclude with the Farce of THE IRISH TUTOR.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—The celebrated actor, Mr. J. R. SCOTT.—THURSDAY, Dec. 28—AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, the French Drama of EUSTACHE, Mr. C. W. Clarke as Eustache. THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the operatic play of ROB ROY, with J. R. Scott as Rob Roy, Hadaway as Nicol Jarvie, Miss Mestayer as Diana. NATIONAL POULTRY SHOW, Premiums $[illegible], [illegible], 1855. NATIONAL BABY SHOW, Premiums $1,000, June 5, 1855. Admittance to all, 25 cents; under 10, 12½ cents.

THE HYBRID, OR SEMI-HUMAN INDIAN FROM MEXICO.—Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway.—Christmas Holidays cannot be more agreeably spent than in attending the Levees of JULIA PASTRANA, whose dulcet voice enchants the ladies. Julietta Grisi is not more popular. Dr. Mott's impressive epistle concerning the duality of "La Mujer Oso," astounds the public. The Troglodyte of ancient days is recognized—"four feet in height, with eyes like the owl, and gifted with speech—the link between mankind and the ourang-outang." Admission 25 cents.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—MR. BUCHANAN, the American Actor, who has been received with great enthusiasm at London, Manchester, Liverpool, Edinburg, Glasgow, and all the principal cities of Great Britain during the last three years, will make his First Appearance since his return to the United States, on TUESDAY, Jan. 2, 1855, in the character of Hamlet.

HILLGROVE'S COMPLIMENTARY.—In consequence of the burning of the City Assembly Rooms, the Sixth Complimentary Soiree to THOMAS HILLGROVE, teacher of dancing, will be held at the Chinese Rooms, No. 539 Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 28, 1854. On which occasion the American Gala Troupe have kindly volunteered to sing several of their favorite airs and ballads during the evening. Tickets one dollar.

ROMAN GALLERY OF ANCIENT PAINTINGS.—By the most celebrated Italian and other masters, at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway. Admittance 25 cents. Open from 9 to 5, and 7 to 9 o'clock.

AUCTION SALES.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

WILLIAM IRVING & CO.—SUPREME COURT.—Moses S. Cohen against Jacob Moses Saul; Jacob Moses Saul against Moses S. Cohen.—By virtue of an order made in the above entitled actions, on the 21st inst., by Hon. J. J. Roosevelt, Justice of the Supreme Court, requiring William Irving, Auctioneer, to take immediate possession and dispose of, at public auction, all the partnership stock of goods of the late firm of Cohen & Saul, for cash, &c., we will expose the said stock for sale, as required in and by said order, at our store, No. 8 Pine-st., on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, Dec. 27, 28, and 29, and until the sale thereof shall be completed. The said stock consists of

SEVRES PORCELAIN—Superbly decorated Sevres china vases, with rich original paintings; one pair of very elegant Sevres porcelain vases, formerly the property of William II., King of Holland, which are worthy the attention of connoisseurs.

A superb pair of porcelain flower pots, elegantly decorated with original paintings—[illegible].

Antique Dresden china groups and vases, Sevres porcelain tete-a-tetes, cups and saucers, plates, fancy figures, candlesticks, candelabras, [illegible] and clocks.

Ormolu gilt and gold vases, candelabras for gas, splendid Sevres china tables, with ormolu standards, with complete suites of vases to match, most elaborately painted, each painting a perfect gem.

Splendid painted plates, card-receivers, [illegible] ornaments, &c.

Bronzes in a large variety, of clocks, candelabras, [illegible] figures, groups, &c.

[illegible]

Rich carved ebony cabinets, inlaid with [illegible], painted by old masters; writing desks, tables, [illegible] work-boxes, &c.

Antique marquetrie chairs of the 15th century.

Elegant and costly [illegible].

Also, a large variety of fancy articles [illegible] ancient Dresden vases; antique china [illegible].

Also, a number of very fine original [illegible] paintings, by masters of the Dutch and Flemish schools.

The whole comprises as fine a collection of [illegible] antiques, &c., as were ever [illegible].

Lawrence & Horn, attorneys for [illegible]; [illegible], attorney for M. S. Cohen.

WATERBURY & BIRD, Auctioneers.

SALES EXTRAORDINARY.—By WATERBURY & SNYDER, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, 29th and 30th, each day at 10 o'clock, [illegible] Auction Store, No. 23 Broad-st., $30,000 worth of [illegible] Jewelry, Gold Watches, Silver Ware, &c., per steamship Washington—to be sold without reserve, for [illegible] in consequence of their [illegible]. The goods are of the very finest quality and [illegible] latest European patterns, comprising an immense variety of articles for New-Year's. These sales [illegible] are the only chance to secure New-Year's Gifts, as they close our auction sales prior to Jan. 1, 1855.

For other Auction Sales, see Seventh Page.